The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3134. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

A Revolt Among the Rebels at Fairfax Court-house.

Trouble About Gov. Morgan's Appointment as Major-General.

Gen. Wool to Remain at Fortress Monroe, and Gen. Mansfield Gone to Hatteras Inlet.

Further Particulars of the Capture of the Fanny.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Advance of Gen. Fremont to Sedalia.

The Whereabouts of Price Still Unknown.

Engagement with a Rebel Gun-boat on the Mississippi.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 7.

NUMBER OF MEN IN HOSPITAL.

The following are the official reports of the numbers in the several hospitals on the week ending Sept. 27: E-street, Washington, 99; Seminary, Georgetown, 156; Union, Georgetown, 184; Columbian College, 218; Alexandria, 170; eruptive diseases, 52. Total, 879. This is a slight decrease from the total of the previous week.

NO MORE PAYMENTS TO DISCHARGED MINORS.

The Paymaster-General has promulgated an order from the War Department, that hereafter no payments shall be made to persons discharged from the volunteer service on account of being minors. Many persons have obtained their discharge for this reason, and then presented claims for bounty money and back pay. In future, such claims will be disallowed.

REMONSTRANCES AGAINST FREMONT'S REMOVAL.

The publication in the *Herald* of the removal of Gen. FREMONT has brought out a number of indignant remonstrances. Generally, these come from those deeply imbued with the sentiments of religion and philanthropy. One of the Cabinet officers to-day received a letter from an influential clergyman, from which I am permitted to make the following extract:

"God gave David the power to kill Goliah, with a single smooth stone, taken from a brook. God will enable FREMONT, hampered and stripped by the Government, to overcome the enemies of freedom. Like David, he will make him the avenger of his wrongs; and the barrenness of the means which have been given him will, with His help, only the more signalize his victory."

The Government is daily receiving thousands of letters showing that FREMONT'S proclamation found an echo in the public heart, and that all else is forgotten in the one great response to the declaration that we are fighting rebels, and that rebelproperty must pay the penalty.

GOV. MORGAN'S APPOINTMENT MAKING TROUBLE.

The appointment of Gov. E. D. MORGAN to be a Major-General has brought upon the Administration an embarrassment which, though perfectly natural and inevitable, seems never to have been anticipated by the authorities here. Demands are being daily made that Governors of other States shall be alike honored, and the alternative is presented of either making the Governor of each loyal State a Major-General, or else of offending them all by giving to Gov. MORGAN an undue preeminence. This embarrassment has been greatly increased by the indiscretion of the Albany *Evening Journal*, in assigning the reasons which had actuated the Government to make Gov. MORGAN one of the highest military authorities known to our Constitution. Instead of crediting Gov. MORGAN with a peculiar fitness for the place, with such great experience as a commander, with a martial spirit, and capacity as a tactician that demanded his services should be secured to the country, the *Journal* was content to assign as a reason the necessity for the power of a Major-Generalship to enable the Governor to perfect the organization of the twenty or thirty regiments ordered from the State of New-York. Of course, this hint has not been unimproved by the cotemporaries of Gov. MORGAN, who all present the unanswerable argument that they, too, meet with obstacles that nothing but commissions as Major-Generals will enable them to surmount. Every attempt of the Government to explain, is met by the one answer: "No commission, no troops." It is probable that the President will finally determine not to appoint any more, and to expect the Senate to request the withdrawal of the name of Gov. MORGAN, upon the ground that the commission conflicts with the Constitution. It is certain that it will never do to make all the Governors Majors-General. The cost of a Major-General, including his Staff, is about twenty thousand a year. It is expected that Gov. MORGAN will forego this perquisite, although he has not yet intimated such a purpose; but many of the Governors would hardly follow his example. While writing the foregoing, I learn that Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, positively declines both the honors and the profits of a Major-Generalship. Having had some experience, he declines to rush in where angels fear to tread.

GEN. MANSFIELD TO COMMAND AT HATTERAS INLET.

It is authoritatively asserted that Gen. MANSFIELD will go from Fortress Monroe to Hatteras Inlet, and that he will have command of a new department to be erected, having reference to operations upon the coasts of North and South Carolina. His Aide-de-Camp, Capt. DRAKE DE KAY, however, still remains in Washington, waiting orders, so that evidently Gen. MANSFIELD himself is not aware of his precise field of action, or probably was not until Gen. WOOL returned to Monroe.

A REBELLION AMONG THE REBELS.

There seems to be little doubt that DAVIS, JOHNSTON, BEAUREGARD and SMITH held a council of war at Fairfax Court-house on Tuesday last. Of course it is hardly possible to conjecture what was the precise nature of the business transacted. A man named HURST, a resident of Fairfax Court-house, came to this city to-day. He says there was a revolt among the rebels, and that one regiment refused to do duty, and four regiments sent to reduce them to subjection also rebelled.

ARMS FROM EUROPE.

The first installment of arms purchased by Mr. SCHUYLER in Europe was shipped by the *Fulton*. It is certain that further supplies will now come by each steamer, and that through the foresight of the Secretary of War we shall in less than three weeks have a sufficient supply of home and foreign fabricated weapons of all styles to arm any force we shall have occasion to raise.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

No later advices have been received from Mexico than those which came to hand by the *Marion* at New-York, Sept. 29. The dates are, City of Mexico 7th ult., and Vera Cruz 10th ult. The accounts from our Legation in Mexico are that the political affairs of the country are progressing favorably, and progress is being made towards security. The fear of the European coalition is causing all parties to rally around the Constitutional Government. The trouble is the want of pecuniary means to organize an effectual resistance to the threatened European intervention.

I am allowed to make the following extracts from a letter received here, from an American in Mexico:

"By the English packet mail, the advices are really very serious, and there seems to be no doubt England and France are in accord with Spain to take possession, if need be, of this Republic, and establish such a government as they think best. Is a monarchy to be established at our very doors? And so soon? And are the vast resources of this magnificent country to pass under the control and strengthen the hands of an European coalition against us? These are grave questions. There is a liberal feeling in Europe, with which the cause of the Constitutional Government has gained respect, and this should not be lost sight of in the United States."

It appears that from the want of any regular mail facilities between the two countries, the Legation in Mexico and the Government in Washington are both negotiating treaties at the same time, each party being in ignorance of what the other is doing. For instance, a postal treaty has been negotiated in Washington between the representative of Mexico at this point and Mr. BLAIR. This treaty was ratified by Congress during the extra session, and forwarded to Mexico for ratification by the Mexican Congress. But Mr. CORWIN had negotiated a postal treaty in Mexico, and on the arrival of the treaty from Washington, the merits of the two treaties were compared, and it was supposed the Mexican Government would adhere to the one negotiated with Mr. CORWIN. It has not been returned to Washington.

The Mexican Government is disposed to negotiate a general treaty with Mr. CORWIN on the most favorable terms, and it is not improbable that a broad treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has ere this been negotiated by our Minister in Mexico. No extradition treaty has as yet been forwarded to Washington.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE DEPARTMENTS.

Persons writing to the several Heads of Departments complain that they receive no answers to their letters. It is proper, therefore, to state that the Departments were organized on the basis of peace. The business of every Department is extended at the present moment by the sudden outbreak of a formidable civil war. Only such official letters as necessarily require acknowledgment can be answered, while a greater mass of correspondence, though unacknowledged, receives, as far as possible, due attention.

THE TREATY WITH THE DELAWARES.

The recently concluded treaty between the Delaware Indians and the United States, is officially proclaimed. It provides for the conditional purchase of the former's surplus lands by the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, of Kansas, in aid of the construction of a railroad near and through their home reserve. The number of acres is nearly two hundred and twenty-four thousand, at an aggregate valuation of two hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer *Philadelphia*, Capt. REYNOLDS, arrived at the Navy-yard this morning from Fortress Monroe. All was quiet along the river. The *Baltimore* goes to Fortress Monroe to-day, with a large quantity of heavy shot and shell. The *Pawnee* is at the Navy-yard, for some light repairs to her machinery. Capt. DOVE, late of the *Pocahontas*, has been ordered to the Western waters for duty. The *Pocahontas* is at the yard, to exchange her present armament for a heavier one.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

At the grand review to-morrow there will be 112 pieces of cannon and 5,000 cavalry on the field. The rain this afternoon will clear the atmosphere and lay the dust, so that the display cannot fail of being extremely brilliant.

DISPATCHES FROM EUROPE.

Capt. A. H. SCHULTZ, who lately went to Europe on official business, returned to Washington this evening, having come over in the *Niagara*. He brings dispatches from our Ministers, but their contents have not yet transpired.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CABINET MEETING.

Most of the Cabinet officers, and Assistant Secretaries SCOTT, of the War, and FOX, of the Navy Departments, were at the White House this evening, an extraordinary meeting having been convened.

SECRETARY CAMERON TO BE ABSENT.

Gen. CAMERON will leave Washington to-morrow morning, on a brief visit to Harrisburgh. He will be absent but two days.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Col. EINSTEIN, who was under suspension, has been mustered out of the service. There was no Court of Inquiry in the case. The regiment has dwindled down to half its original number.

Ex-Gov. JAS. DUANE DOTY has been appointed Superintendent of Indian affairs for Utah.

Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL is to be made a Major-General of Volunteers.

The rebel pickets advance only to the hill a mile beyond Fall's Church, during the day, and retire further back from the hill at night.

Numerous complaints and charges have been preferred against certain regimental Quartermasters, for malfeasance in office. The matter will forthwith be investigated, and the parties, if found guilty, punished.

The Government has already procured a large quantity of forage at about 10 per centum less than is paid by private individuals in Washington

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

PRICE'S WHEREABOUTS STILL UNCERTAIN.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday, Oct. 6.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, says:

"Little doubt is entertained here that Gen. PRICE is on his way South, with the main body of his force. His force reported to be making demonstrations near Georgetown and Sedalia, is merely a detachment for the purpose of keeping our advance guard engaged. When last heard from, Gen. PRICE'S advance guard was at Clinton, Hendry County. It is supposed that PRICE will push forward to the Arkansas line. Gen. FREMONT will follow him closely and give him battle, wherever he can find him.

A force of between three and four thousand rebel cavalry has been seen near Lipton, whose object it is presumed to be to get between our advance guard and this place, and then fall back upon some stray regiment or transportation train going out. Col. COFFEE, of Booneville, passed through here for St. Louis, but it has been ascertained that he is on his way South, with important documents containing an official record of the proceedings of the mock Legislature held at Lexington recently.

A scout from Linn Creek reports the probable death of the notorious rebel leader, Rev. MISKEL JOHNSON, who, while moving some of DUPONT & Co.'s powder on Friday night, was dangerously wounded by the explosion of one keg.

Gen. FREMONT and staff will probably leave for Sedalia to-morrow.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says

It seems to be the belief in military circles here, that Gen. PRICE will avoid a battle with Gen. FREMONT, if possible, but others entertain the opinion that he (PRICE) intends a surprise upon some point the least protected, and that we shall have a fight in a few days. Gen. FREMONT designs to follow the rebel army into Arkansas, and force them to fight whenever he can encounter them.

The paymasters who brought $1,200,000 to pay off the troops to the 31st of August, have discharged their duty and returned to St. Louis.

CLAIB. JACKSON is reported *en route* to Texas.

The farmers of Pettis County recently offered to furnish Gen. FREMONT, gratis, with $250,000 worth of grain.

Capt. CHAMPION, the rebel, who was here last week, has been arrested as a spy in Georgetown, and is now a prisoner.

OUR JEFFERSON CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ARRIVAL FROM LEXINGTON—THE LATE FIGHT AT BOONEVILLE—ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF MRS. FREMONT—CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL ARMY, ETC.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

Rev. J. EATON, Jr., of the Twenty-seventh Ohio who was taken prisoner by PRICE, while following Gen. STURGIS from Utica in the direction of Lexington, arrived here this morning, having been released last Thursday. He brings nothing later than already known, from Lexington, and is entirely ignorant whether PRICE intends to make a stand at Lexington or scatter his men and rally them at some other point. He was brought into town on the night before the surrender, kept under strict guard till after the Nationals gave up the place, when he was allowed the freedom of the town on parole. Last Thursday he was released unconditionally, except that he should stop at Booneville and endeavor to effect the release of a secession clergyman, held in worldly bondage by the Nationals. He was treated with considerable kindness by the Secessionists, and left them with a much more favorable impression than that entertained by him previously.

At Booneville he found about 2,500 Nationals in possession of the place. Glasgow, under Col. WORTHINGTON, of the Iowa Fifth, had been abandoned by order, the forces having fallen back on Georgetown. Mr. EATON also furnished the only correct connected account of the affair which occurred at Booneville on the 13th ult. At that time Col. EPPENSTEIN was in command there with a small force; 150 of which were attacked as they were sitting down to breakfast, by Col. BROWN, with 1,000 men. Neither party had any artillery, but the Nationals succeeded in getting inside their intrenchments, from which they plied their small arms with deadly effect. The action lasted forty-six minutes, when the Confederates precipitately retreated, leaving 24 of their number dead on the ground. Ten more of their wounded died after of their wounds—as was stated by one of their own men who not long after was taken prisoner. The National loss was one killed, three slightly and three severely wounded.

The only event of importance yesterday was the arrival of Mrs. FREMONT. She was received at the dépôt by Gen. FREMONT and his body guard and a regiment of infantry, placed in the General's four-horse carriage, and thus attended, accompanied by a band of music, was, after going through the main street, taken to the General's head-quarters in camp. This was a very pretty compliment to the fascinating and able lady of our General—one rarely if ever extended in this Democratic country to ladies of any degree, and hence so much the more remarkable, and the more highly to be prized. At night there were torchlight evolutions and much melodious jubilation by brass bands in and around the camp—all in honor of the arrival of Mrs. FREMONT, testifying at once the supreme respect in which that lady is held, and the high and chivalrous gallantry of the American soldier towards the gentler sex. It will, to the honest and philosophic mind, be a subject of sincere gratulation, that, although in the midst of an enemy's country, with tens of thousand of foes menacing us on every side, and surrounded by all the stern inflexibilities of war, we do not forget the respect due to the sex of which our mothers and aunts were constituents.

Col. MCDOWELL, a brother of him who distinguished himself at Bull Run, is here, and commands the Iowa Sixth. I paid him a visit yesterday and found his camp, men, their morals, drill, &c., perfect models in the highest sense of the word. Not a drop of whisky, a pack of cards or word of profanity can be seen or heard in the camp—the men gathered and listened reverently, and with uncovered heads, to the evening exercises of the chaplain; and better than all, the men, who are splendid specimens of physical perfection, have the utmost confidence in their officers' both as to their military knowledge and courage. The Lieutenant-Colonel, is MARCUS CUMMINGS, who so gallantly led the senior company of the Iowa First in the fight at Springfield—the Major, JNO. M. CORSE, late a candidate for Secretary of State in Iowa, and a man of high military attainments.

A walk around this place will convince almost any one that there is something about to be done. On every eminence are being erected forts, the timber about them cut down, cannon mounted; on every hill-side are encampments of troops, all busy in drill and preparing for a grand fight, which I doubt much their getting out of PRICE. Everywhere may be seen cannon, rifled and smooth-bore, waiting in grim impatience the moment they may hurl their deadly contents upon a treason-loving foe; everywhere may be seen material sufficient, one would think, to whip the combined forces of the known world.

In addition to the force and material here, there are troops and war material going constantly forward to points West, and ere this have rendered Georgetown, Lamine Bridge, and Booneville secure from attack.

Gen. HUNTER, with a sufficient force, will soon move up the Osage valley, take possession of the ferries and other crossings, to prevent the escape of PRICE in that direction, thus effectually cutting off a retreat or advance in that direction.

The Fifth Division of the army of the West, was yesterday completed, and is composed as follows:

Brigadier-Gen. MCKINSTRY, Acting Major-General commanding.

First Brigade—Gen. STURGIS, Commanding; Twenty-seventh Ohio, Col. FULLER; Thirty-ninth Ohio, Col. GROSSBECK; Home Guards, Col. WHITE; Thirteenth Missouri, Col. PEABODY; First Nebraska, Col. ——.

Second Brigade—Lieut.-Col. TOTTEN, Acting Brigadier-General, commanding; Sixth Iowa Volunteers, Col. MCDOWELL; First Missouri Artillery, Col. F. P. BLAIR; Regiment Horse Guards, Col. MERRILL; Capt. FOSTER'S Cavalry, and eight companies from the First, Second and Fourth Regular Infantry, under command of Capt. HUSTON.

There are no means of knowing when a forward movement will take place—perhaps to-morrow—possibly not in two weeks. I am inclined to the opinion that nothing will be done under two weeks, at the very least. Gen. FREMONT has, upon the issue of this campaign, staked his reputation and his life, and he will not, in consequence, be apt to do anything hastily. Of one thing I am sure, that if PRICE chooses to wait, until all these formidable preparations are brought to bear on him, he will suffer total annihilation—logically, there can be no other result. It is, however, extremely probable that PRICE will not stand a fight—indeed, the news came this morning, from a tolerably reliable source, that he has already evacuated Lexington, leaving there only a small force to garrison the place, and fallen back upon Warrensburgh—a point nearly thirty miles south of Lexington, and on the prolonged line of the Pacific Railroad.

Another report is entertained here, this morning, that he has moved westward, while still another asserts that he is advancing, with his full force, upon this point.

Dr. WHITE arrived here, yesterday, from Lexington, having left there last Monday. He thinks that PRICE will fight; that he intends making a demonstration upon Georgetown, Sedalia, Booneville, Jefferson City, and other points now in possession of National troops nearly at the same time. Among other points within the contemplation of the Secessionists is St. Louis. PRICE has asserted that he will have St. Louis within a month, and that he calculates confidently upon the coöperation of 25,000 well-armed men now in St. Louis, the moment he makes the attack. It would seem from this that there is a strong probability that Gen. FREMONT may, in catching PRICE, possibly catch a Tartar.

I inclose a letter from Surgeon-Gen. TAYLOR, of the Confederate Army, in which he gives an account of the battle at Carthage. The events treated of are old, but as the only secession account of that somewhat celebrated fight, it will, I think, be found of interest.

It is as follows: How it came in my possession matters not—suffice it that it is genuine.

CAMP MCCULLOCH, MCDONALD Co., Mo., 20th July, 1861

The various false rumors which have been circulated, both printed and verbal, induce me to communicate to the public the details of the battle of Spring River. On the night of the 4th inst., while in camp, eight miles south of Lamar, in Barton County, we received information that the Federal troops had on that day taken possession of Carthage, and during the night would move upon us for the purpose of making an attack. Our camp was accordingly pitched in battle order, and our soldiers ordered to sleep upon their arms. No attack being made during the night, our forces were put in motion at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, and after moving some five miles, the troops were brought to a halt, it being announced that our pickets were engaged with those of the enemy. One of ours received a shot in the right arm, which proved to be only a flesh wound. The wounded man returned the fire of the enemy, killing one of them, whom it was afterwards ascertained was the Adjutant of Col. SOLOMON'S regiment.

Our forces were at once drawn up in line of battle, and ordered to take a position on a ridge of prairie a mile in advance. Having reached our point of defence, we saw that the enemy had taken their position immediately in front of us, and distant nearly half a mile.

As soon as we could be seen rising over the undulation of the prairie, the enemy opened fire upon us, with one eighteen, three twelve, and four six-pounders, at first throwing shell, and afterwards round-shot, grape, and canister. The battle began at ten minutes to 10 o'clock, with eight pieces by the enemy, and six upon our side. Our artillery consisted of five 6-pounders and one 12-pounder.

The cannonading continued until 12½ o'clock. During the entire time both batteries were plied with the utmost vigor. We had no shell, and but little grape and canister; they were well supplied with all, and singular as the fact may appear, our artillery told upon them with more deadly effect than did theirs upon us. Our cavalry had, in the meantime, flanked the enemy upon both right and left. Finding themselves in a position to be entirely surrounded and cut off from their baggage train in a few minutes, Gen. SIEGEL, commanding the Federal forces, ordered a retreat, which was consummated in double-quick time, and in good order. During their retreat, a small portion of our cavalry had succeeded in reaching their rear. Observing this, they immediately turned their battery upon them, throwing three-second shell, which bursted among the horses unused and untrained. Such startling phenomenon had the effect of breaking our ranks, and gave them an opportunity of continuing their retreat. The enemy soon reached a desirable position; in fact, the very best known, in which their artillery was planted on a steep bluff, their infantry in front, with a sufficient elevation to enable them to fire their artillery over the infantry, without danger.

But our boys were not deterred by this formidable array of cannon and Minié muskets; they approached to the edge of the wood, about 100 yards distant, and taking shelter behind the trees, opened upon them a most destructive fire with rifle, musket and double-barrel shot-guns. The enemy maintained their position until our artillery was planted upon an opposite hill to the left, about 400 hundred yards distant. Finding, for the first time, the enemy in range of grape and canister, our guns were accordingly laden with them. The first round threw them into great confusion, being unable to withstand the fire of both artillery and small arms. Gen. SIEGEL ordered a second retreat, which was not conducted in as good order as the former one, we getting some three or four rounds at them before they could cross the hill and escape our range. The retreat was made with much greater speed than I had believed it possible to move so large a train of wagons, &c. Each one of the horses attached to the gun-carriages was mounted by a driver, as were the horses attached to the baggage-wagons, and with whip in hand they were put in a gallop and kept at this rapid rate of travel until they had crossed a level prairie, five miles in width, where they were stopped by the hills of Spring River, distant only a mile from Carthage. Here again our cavalry succeeded in getting in their rear. Observing this they determined to make a third stand. They planted their artillery, drew their forces up, and opened fire upon us. In a short time our artillery arrived with the infantry; some shots were exchanged between the batteries, during which time our cavalry were pouring into the wood to both right and left of them. Fearing lest too heavy a force should plant themselves in their way and make retreat impossible, they hastily withdrew and disappeared in the dense wood. Silence was not long preserved. Our men had stationed themselves along the wayside for a mile, and the sharp crack of the small arms as they followed one another in rapid succession told plainly its tale of death. Here the enemy's loss exceeded that of the former engagements. They finally succeeded in reaching Carthage in an exhausted condition. They at once took possession of the Court-house with a view to occupy it, and proceeded to plant their artillery two abreast to sweep the four streets that enter the public square. One or two booms from our 12-pounder admonished them to take leave, or else the house would soon be a mass of crumbling ruins upon their heads. They now poured out into the square, and after a fierce and desperate fight of nearly an hour, they were forced to retreat with all their advantages. During the continuance of the engagement, a large body of our cavalry had proceeded on and again beset them in their flight, which continued in a series of ambushes and charges until their forces were completely routed and scattered. We succeeded in capturing one piece of artillery, several wagons and several prisoners. Their entire force consisted of about twenty-five hundred well-armed and equipped infantry, two companies of cavalry, and their artillery. Our forces engaged in the various actions never exceeded at any time more than fifteen hundred men, although our entire force reached nearly four thousand, a large portion of whom were entirely destitute of arms. This is a short and correct statement of the circumstances of the battle, which began ten miles north of Carthage, at ten minutes to 10 A. M., and ended five miles south of Carthage at 8 o'clock P. M. My regimental surgeons, on the following morning, reported to me, officially, seven killed and thirty-six wounded; since which time five more have died, making an aggregate of twelve killed in all. The rest of the wounded will recover. The best information in my possession in regard to the enemy's loss I obtained from one of the prisoners, who was a surgeon in their employ, and who has resided in Hannibal for the last three years, who says their loss, in killed and wounded, was not less than two hundred—subsequent reports make it much more. This statement is made with a view to correct those falsehoods which the enemy is industriously circulating in the vain hope of proping up their falling cause, or to keep down our Southern friends in maintaining the sovereignty of the State and saving the last vestige of liberty among us. GEORGE W. TAYLOR,

Surgeon-General 8th Military District, M. S. G.

There are a dozen other rumors of no particular credibility relative to the movements of the Confederates, of which you are, ere this, fully informed by telegraph. GALWAY.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

MORE TROOPS SENT TO HATTERAS INLET.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6, *via* BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.

The *S. R. Spaulding* has sailed for Hatteras Inlet with 500 troops.

Gen. WOOL returned to Old Point this morning, and will doubtless remain.

Gen. MANSFIELD goes to Hatteras Inlet on the *Spaulding*, to assume chief command.

Mr. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Postmaster-General, and others, have spent the day at Old Point.

Mr. FOX came down on the steamer *Philadelphia*, direct from Washington, with ordnance stores, and left at 4 P. M., after an interview with Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH.

Commissary JOHN CLARK, late editor of the Boston *Courier*, was on the propeller *Fanny*, but left with the first boat-load of stores, and thus escaped being made a prisoner.

The Captain of the *Fanny* is severely censured, as it appears the rebel vessels were not seen until within four miles of the propeller.

On Thursday morning, two tug-boats, having the *Susquehannah's* launches in tow, and laden with the remaining stores of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment left Hatteras Inlet for the encampment of the regiment, but it was rumored, before the sailing of the *Pawnee*, that they had abandoned their position, and were on their way to Hatteras Inlet.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ADVANCE.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Friday, Oct. 4.

This morning, and during the middle hours of the day, guns were repeatedly heard in the direction of Conrad's Ferry. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Gen. BANKS rode thither, and has not yet returned. It is surmised that the firing was from our guns to protect the operations said to be progressing there for crossing the river.

The First Brigade, commanded by Gen. ABERCROMBIE, is now resting near Dawsonville.

Many of the Union farmers complain of the tyranny and impositions of persons connected with the National regimental supply trains. They state they take everything from them in the shape of fodder, grain, etc., leaving none for their own stock during the approaching Winter, and if expostulated with, receive for answer, "Then sell your stock to the Government."

The health of this division continues good.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

AN ENGAGEMENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 7.

The gun-boats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, while reconnoitering down the river, to-day, fell in with the rebel gun-boat *Jeff. Davis*. They chased her to within two miles of Columbus, when the batteries on the Kentucky shore opened on them. The rebels used some twenty guns, some of which were rifled cannon. The engagement lasted an hour. No damage was done to the boats.

The rebel loss has not been ascertained.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 7.

A fire corner of Washington-street and Centre-alley, Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 29, destroyed $30,000 worth of property. It extended around to Front-row.

The Memphis *Avalanche* has absorbed the *Bulletin*.

A Memphis paper, of the 30th ult., says 30 cases of Enfield Muskets, part of the 50,000 which came up Southern ports some time since, had arrived at Memphis, and are on their way to Columbus, Ky.

Memphis was literally alive with soldiers on the 29th ult.

The Southern Commercial Convention assembles at Macon, Ga.

The University of Mississippi was about to be closed for the want of patronage.

JACOB THOMPSON has been nominated for Governor of Mississippi.

The Pocahontas *Advertiser* says J. C. HINDMAN had obtained 3,000 more men from Arkansas, for Gen. HARDEE'S command.

Ex-Gov. E. LEWIS LOWE, of Maryland, had escaped to Richmond.

ISAAC DAVENPORT, of Richmond, of the firm of I. & B. DAVENPORT, gave a check for $10,000 to the Southern Confederacy, which was owing to Northern creditors.

The Northern Bank of Alabama suspended specie payment at the instance of Gov. MOORE.

In Nashville the merchants had agreed to receive Treasury Notes at par for debts and goods.

HARDEE'S command had fallen back to Pittman's Ferry, on the Arkansas line.

J. H. B. JONES, formerly editor of a Philadelphia paper, is Secretary in the War Department at Richmond.

Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, has been ordered to secure all pork from New-Orleans speculators, who had advanced it to $50 per barrel.

The estimated Yankee property in the State of Virginia, under the ban of the Sequestration act, amounts to $30,000,000.

A Mobile paper says that the defences of that city are vigorously going on. The municipal authorities of Mobile are issuing shinplasters in small amounts.

Confederate soldiers, especially in Western Virginia, are suffering from the want of tobacco.

A vessel with 1,000 bushel salt, from Laguyra, had its cargo taken from Brazos River, and a Richmond prize schooner was captured near Galveston, recently, with 200 sacks of coffee and 150,000 cigars.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL has escaped into the Southern Confederacy.

SERENADE TO A TENNESSEEAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 7.

A serenade is proposed for WM. B. CARTER at midnight, at the Continental, as a representative of the loyal people of Tennessee. Mr. CARTER gives assurances of the deep, though latent, sympathies felt in that State for the Union. He has just returned from Washington, where he had received assurance of active support from our Government to aid the loyal men in that State with money, arms, &c. He will proceed at once to Kentucky to operate for the Union cause, and is very sanguine of a successful issue.

ARREST OF COL. RANKIN IN CANADA,

FOR ATTEMPTING TO RAISE A REGIMENT FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

DETROIT, Monday, Oct. 7.

A dispatch from Toronto says that Col. RANKIN, member of the Provincial Parliament, lately authorized to raise a regiment of Lancers, was arrested there yesterday, for violation of the neutrality laws.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Oct. 7.

Col. RANKIN was arrested in this city to-day, for violating the enlistment act.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HARNEY.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 7.

Gen. HARNEY and two or three other distinguished military men, left by the Ohio and Mississippi train this evening, their destination being unknown.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BAVARIA OFF CAPE RACE.

Excitement and Advance in the Cotton Market.

THE MAILS BY THE NIAGARA.

Our Paris and London Correspondence.

No European Officers Sought for the American Service.

The Cotton Question in England.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

The mails from Europe by the steamship *Niagara*, at Boston, from Liverpool on Sept. 21, arrived here early yesterday morning.

The letters from the correspondents of this paper at Paris and London will be read with interest.

We also add various extracts from European journals, bearing upon leading topics.

The screw steamers *Sawyer* and *Princess Charlotte*, arrived on the 18th at Southampton from Antwerp, having been purchased together with the *Leopold*, screw steamer, from the defunct Belgian Royal Mail Company. They are about to be fitted out for the proposed new line from Southampton and Galway to New-York. It is expected the *Southampton* will make the first voyage.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The Alleged American Invitation to Garibaldi—A Duty of Minister Sandford—French Officers for the American Service—The French Government upon the Blockade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Frday, Sept. 20, 1861.

The journals from one end of Europe to the other continue to comment on the refusal of GARIBALDI to take "the command of the Army of the National Government," and thus far we have looked anxiously and in vain for some denial of the damaging report. But neither Mr. MARSH of GARIBALDI has seen fit to authorize a correction, although, like other people, they must have read the numerous and multiform comments on the subject. What is worse, it is, perhaps, too late now to correct it; any publication at this late day will only be pronounced an after-thought, and hereafter the brave and accomplished officers who lead our Army, from Gen. SCOTT down, will stand branded, in European eyes, with the charge of incompetency, preferred by their own head and chief, the President. Yet in all Europe there are no superior officers to be found who would do *as much* in the same length of time as has been done by the superior officers of the National Army, and none who could do more when the hour of battle arrives. What, therefore, can be the mystery? What could have been the necessity of placing the American people, and especially the superior officers of the National Army, in such a pitiable position before the rest of the civilized world? If GARIBALDI was only offered *a* command in the National Army, which would have been proper enough, why was it done so ostentatiously, and why has not one of the parties deigned to put a stop to this revelry of the Press?

I have just heard that Mr. MARSH has never been to Caprera at all, but that it was Mr. SANFORD, as first reported; that this gentleman went to Italy only for a few days' recreation, and while there took occasion to pay a friendly visit to GARIBALDI. This may after all turn out to be the truth, only we cannot understand how it is that the Minister at Brussels, who is as well posted on current events as any diplomat in Europe, and knows perfectly the injury we are sustaining by the reported object of his mission, has not officially corrected the error.

As an evidence of the pernicious result of this pretended mission to Caprera, the news manufacturers of the sensation journals now feel themselves authorized in inventing all sorts of stories about a Government which takes so little care of its good name; and thus we see this morning in the *Independance Belge* the following statement:

"Gen. KLAPKA has returned to Paris from London. He stops a few days at Paris, and then returns to his residence at Geneva—if another event does not change his mind. Propositions have been made to the illustrious defender of Komorn to induce him to undertake the post which GARIBALDI declined in the service of the United States. It is added, that KLAPKA, convinced that there will be no work for him to do in Hungary before next Spring, is not indisposed to profit by this forced delay, and will, perhaps, accept the proffered post."

Even the *Moniteur* has been led into the common error, and has twice published paragraphs purporting to be the correct version of the affair, the last of which appeared this morning, and which declared that "the reason why GARIBALDI declined the command of the National Army was because the Bertini Committee of Genoa and the other revolutionary Committees of Italy opposed his acceptance with obstinacy." The Committee of Genoa, according to the *Moniteur*, had thus written to London, and it was therefore official! Thus the thing has gone on so long without denial that no one doubts its authenticity, not even the French Cabinet, and the discussion is now about the cause of GARIBALDI'S refusal!

The English papers which came to us this morning contain a series of articles on this subject of GARIBALDI and the offer of the command of the National Army, which show a hatred to the Union little less than diabolical. And since they admit themselves that it is not love for the slaveholders which dictates this line of conduct so much as a desire to see the great Union broken up and permanently weakened, it does seem that if Southern men could see the English papers, and had a spark of patriotism left, they would say to the North, "Let's quit fighting and together attack the common enemy!" But unfortunately what ought to be is not, for we learn that the Southern men here gloat over these malicious English assaults on the Union, and look upon them as a valuable aid in the great work of destroying their country.

By request the *Constitutionnel* this morning published a statement correcting the report that the American Government was inviting European officers to join their army. The following is the note published by this paper:

"A journal has stated that propositions have been made to a considerable number of European officers, and particularly to French officers, to take service in the army of the United States, and added that an indemnity of 6,000 francs for the expenses of the voy-

hge, and an annual salary as high as 20,000 francs for several years, would be paid those accepting the proposed positions. These statements are entirely without foundation. The Government of Washington has not authorized its agents in Europe to make any military engagements whatever, and any European officer who shall embark for the United States with the view of taking service in the Federal Army, will act on his own responsibility, and at his own risk and peril."

This notice does in fact cover the affair of GARIBALDI; but in order, if possible, to counteract more directly the further discussion of that subject, a note has been handed in to the same paper, which we hope to see published to-morrow, categorically denying the rumors in circulation.

The French papers opposed to us copy the petition of the French citizens of New-York, for the suppression of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, but adopt the unfair dodge of omitting the names of the signers; they do not even declare their nationality, and therefore leave the impression that the petition was signed by Americans. They thus find the basis for malicious comments on the rigors of the law on the press, and of supposed Northern hatred to the French!

Fortunately in all this small and pitiful opposition, the French Government remains true to the legal ground it has taken, and this morning dealt out the *coup de grace* to the hopes of the Southern Commissioners, in the shape of a declaration from M. ROUHER, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, on the subject of the blockade. The document is as follows, and speaks for itself:

PARIS, Sept. 10, 1861.

GENTLEMEN—Under date of June 5, ultimo, I had the honor to inform you of the maxims of international law, which the Imperial Government had at heart to enforce, in the war which has broken out between the North and South of the United States.

Since that period numerous commercial reclamations have been addressed to me, with regard to the consequences of this state of things, and I have observed with regret that these inquiries implied a lamentable ignorance of the real principles involved. I have, therefore, determined to place before you some explanations, concerted with the Department of Foreign Affairs, defining the limits within which commerce has the right to count upon the protection of the Imperial Government.

I will be obliged if you will read these explanations attentively, and use all your efforts to enlighten the merchants and shippers of your district who may share in the errors still existing on this important question.

Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) ROUHER.

The following is a translation of the note appended to the preceding:

"In upholding the respect of the immunities which modern law has now happily consecrated in favor of neutrals, we cannot pretend to shield them from all the consequences to other nations which ordinarily ensue from the armed struggle of two peoples. From the moment that we are in presence of two belligerents to whom we have no intention to deny that character, we find ourselves under the obligation to recognize in them all the rights conferred by war, according to international rules, upon those who make it. We cannot, therefore, contest to either of the two the right to injure the other, by all the direct and legitimate means depending upon it, such as that which consists in seizing upon its possessions, besieging its cities or blockading its ports.

The exercise of the right of blockade involves the natural consequence of interdicting access to the blockaded places by other Powers. It is incontestable that the latter are sufferers by this interruption of their habitual commercial relations; but they are not justified in making complaint, for they are only *indirectly* compromised thereby, and no obstacle is placed upon the liberty of navigation which they can claim as neutrals, except where that liberty would render absolutely inefficacious the military operations legitimately entered between the two belligerents by the law of nations.

The acknowledgment by all the Powers of the principle that the blockade must, moreover, be effective, in order to be binding, has remedied the abuse practiced, at other epochs, of the right to banish neutrals from points declared to be blockaded. The effectiveness of a blockade is now admitted by the world to be the essential condition of its validity; but, from the moment that there are, upon the spot to which a belligerent means to interdict access, sufficient forces to prevent an approach, without exposure to certain danger, the neutral is constrained, whatever injury he may experience, to respect the blockade. If he violate it, he exposes himself to be treated as an enemy by the belligerent toward whom he has departed from the duties of neutrality.

These principles, which have become the rule of all nations, appear to be completely ignored by the complainants. They seem to think that their habitual commercial relations ought not to feel the effects of a state of hostility to which they are strangers, and to admit, at the utmost, the necessity of taking the facts into account in their further operations. Unhappily, this view is entirely erroneous. It is true, that a belligerent cannot employ, to injure his enemy, any means directly injurious to peoples who remain foreign to the struggle; but it is not less unquestionable that the latter must support the indirect consequences of the perturbation resulting from war, as soon as it breaks out.

Another error of the complainants is in supposing that the blockade exists only in so much as notice of it has been given diplomatically, and that it is not binding upon neutral ships which have left their country previously to this notification. A blockade is *binding* the moment it is *effectively* established; the material result of a material fact, it does not require to be otherwise constituted; it commences before the real investing, continues as long as the latter lasts, and ceases simultaneously with it.

That neutrals ignore the facts imports little. If one of their vessels presents itself for the purpose of entering the blockaded port, the belligerent has the right to signify its prohibition. It is undoubtedly the general usage for a Government to inform others of the measures of blockade to which it has recourse; but this notification, which is not an absolute rule, has no value of itself: it is simply the information of an existing fact, which may be already producing its effects. It may sometimes serve, it is true, to diminish the losses which neutrals will have to support in consequence of the state of war, by preventing them from sending useless commercial consignments to places really under blockade; but, on the other hand, it is evident that if neutrals, guided by this single notification, suspended or modified their commercial enterprises, they would expose themselves to an unnecessary loss, in case the blockade did not really exist, or if it had already ended when the consignments might have arrived.

"It is improperly attributing to diplomatic notifications of blockade a value and a signification which they do not of themselves possess, that the pretension might be raised of excluding neutrals from an entire territory to which access could not, in reality, be forbidden: and it is in order to render these fictitious blockades utterly impossible that an agreement has now been made to the effect that the neutral shall only be considered duly warned of the existence of a blockade, when the warning is given on the spot. This practice, which leaves to a belligerent the faculty to act with all the promptitude which the operations of war often require, which allows a military commander to blockade, when necessary, ports far from his country, before giving notice to his own Government, has, for the neutral, the advantage of imposing upon him inevitable onerous obligations only under circumstances, at least, when he must unavoidably submit."

MALAKOFF.

MATTERS AT LONDON.

Improvement in the British Tone—The C. S. A. apply for Recognition and are Refused—The Programme for Mexico—Hostility of the London Times—The Incidents of a Week.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1861.

The current that has run so fiercely against us here since the 1st of August, seems at last to begin to slacken its violence. Even last week, before the Hatteras affair, we felt that the worst of the storm was over, and when that came, everyone broke out in smiles and handshakings, and confident predictions of future luck. But apart from this, there are reasons for confidence of another sort. On the news of the Bull Run affair, the whole Press whirled round against us, and began to take a tone which looked anything but encouraging for our blockade. Very grave rumors found currency that the Ministry were thinking of recognizing the Southerners; rumors probably set afloat by themselves here, for it is affirmed that they actually made an application for recognition after Bull Run, and that their application was distinctly and definitely refused at the Foreign Office. It was said, too, that there was difficulty in France; that the Emperor now favored the South, and was pressing the English Government to interfere. It was announced that more troops were to be sent to Canada. It was understood that armed intervention in Mexico, by the three Western Powers, was decided upon. All these stories evidently tended to one conclusion, and men began to dread some great and unknown evil.

Now, however, matters have much brightened up. The Government here has declared plainly that it does not mean to recognize the South, nor does it mean to interfere with our blockade. I am so informed, not by Americans but by English men, whose information I know to be good. So long as the blockade is enforced, so long the English Government will respect it. To this they are pledged. Whatever the insurgent emissaries here may say, their chance even of recognition is nothing so long as matters remain in their present position. On the other hand, we received yesterday, from France, an official announcement that the blockade was to be respected, and must be respected so long as it was enforced. This leaves no more doubt about France. Still further it appears that the dispatch of more troops to Canada has been countermanded. The troops will not go. The Mexican matter remains, it is true, and seems to be the worst part of the whole business. But this is rather a mercantile affair on the part of the British Government than a political move. It has long since become an established principle with the Government here not to extend their possessions extravagantly. The colonial system of Great Britain is already so vast that they do not want to multiply their vulnerable places, and I was assured yesterday by one of the signers of the memorial to the Government on the subject of intervention in Mexico, that the idea was not to employ the British Army or any part of it in making any attack on Mexico. It was Spain who was to supply the soldiers. All that England wanted was to restore Mexico to her merchants. So that it would seem on this argument to be a matter of indifference to England whether Mexico was in Spanish or American hands, provided only that her debts were paid and quiet restored to the country.

The truth seems to be that the policy of Great Britain toward the United States has been shaky all along. The Ministry themselves were divided upon it. So far as non-intervention went, they were all tolerably well agreed, but when it came to the minutiæ of non-intervention, there was a difference of opinion. One party sided with the South; another stood up for the North. Exactly who the Northerners and Southerners are seems to be a matter of some doubt. Lord RUSSELL, at all events, is with us. How true it may be, I will not guarantee, but I was told this week by an English merchant in the city that a serious discussion had arisen in the Cabinet on the question of sending troops to Canada; that Lord PALMERSTON had advocated it, and that a majority of his colleagues sustained him, but that Lord RUSSELL and Mr. MILNER GIBSON (so I understood) had objected to it so earnestly as to defeat the proposition. So long as Lord RUSSELL is at the head of Foreign Affairs, I believe America may feel confident that no encouragement will be given to the Slave power. But in consequence of this division of the Cabinet they seem always on the verge of committing themselves against us, and this Mexican business seems to be the result of the pulling in opposite directions of these two powers, which finally compromise on making it a purely mercantile affair, and leaving it to Spain to do the conquering, if there is to be any.

One thing more has become apparent through all this trouble. This is, that the Ministry and the Press have not worked together. The course of the *Times* has not coincided with that of the Ministry. For anything that has happened since Bull Run, the Ministry ought rather to gain than to lose respect in the United States, and for what occurred earlier it is not so much matter. In future we can afford to disregard the *Times*, for on this subject it has shown its colors too openly.

By the way, although we are now well out of the reach of the money-lenders, and the day is still distant when we shall sigh for the moneybags of Lombard-street, our credit is a point that we cannot give too much care to. Now, the *Times* is invariably trying to break this down, and harps incessantly upon the repudiating States. Luckily most of these are in the South, but of course the North comes in for its share, and two States—Michigan and Indiana, I think—are accused of having repudiated their debts. What is the truth of this assertion? At the present time our National and State credit is of an importance that cannot be over-estimated. It would be infinitely better to pay the debts of a State by subscription than to allow them to be made the means of injuring our honor. If the charge be true, it ought to be seen to, and public opinion ought to force those two States not to disgrace the nation longer by refusing to pay their honest debts. If not true, it should be contradicted and understood.

This week has been a very lively one. The *Great Eastern's* accident was a blessing to the newsmongers. It is a curious fact that while this ship is finally proved to be in its original idea a failure, the *Warrior*—the great iron war-steamer—has glided back into port from its trial trip, a complete success. It does seem hard that the effort which was intended as a blessing to humanity and civilization, and a crowning triumph of the arts of peace, should have met such a fate, while this new experiment at perfecting the powers of one nation to harm another is heralded as a glorious success. The *Great Eastern* would be welcome to our ports wherever she appeared, but Heaven forbid that the *Warrior* should ever show her ill-omened sides on our shores.

THE PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

COTTON SUPPLIES FOR ENGLAND.

SHORT TIME IN LANCASHIRE.

"Coming events" are, says the Preston *Guardian*, Sept. 18, "casting their shadows before them" in Bolton, and that, too, in a somewhat dark and extensive form. Short time is not actually adopted as to a set number of working hours, but production is very materially lessened in most cotton-spinning and cloth-manufacturing concerns; power-loom weavers waiting a week at once for warps, and one very large cotton-spinning concern—that of Messrs. BOLLING & SLADE—is closing altogether. The firm have six mills, the Carlisle Mill, the Coronation Mill, the Old-end Mill, the Spring-garden Mill, the Knott Mill and the Bridge-street Mill. In these they have seven steam-engines, of 230 horse-power, and had in their employment at Midsummer 531 females, and 256 males—total, 787. In parting with the workpeople, they are told to seek employment immediately anywhere, as there is no probability of the mills resuming work under the existing interests. We regret to state that Messrs. JACKSON, of Queen-street Mill, Lancaster, commenced running three days per week this week, and will not start their engine till Thursday.

From Wilmer & Smith, Sept. 21.

There seems to be little doubt that in nearly all the cotton factories in and near Rochdale short time will be adopted next week. Messrs. Bright Brothers, (as regards spinning,) S. Brierly & Son, L. Lumb, John Whittaker & Son, James Leech, S. Taylor, R. & W. Hurst, and William Chadwick & Co. have already reduced to four days a week; and the mill of Messrs. JOSEPH BUTTERWORTH & SONS has been temporarily closed.

Short time is now almost universal in Blackburn and neighborhood, and by the time the notices now running have expired there will be no more than two or three firms in the town running full time. In addition to short time there is a great deal of machinery standing, both in those establishments where short time has been commenced, and in those which are still running full time. By the end of next week there will not be more than one-half the ordinary production in this neighborhood.

The following is a list of mills now working short time: Messrs. Eccles, Shorrock & Co., five mills working four days per week; Mr. N. Walsh, 200 looms stopped, and spinning working about four days; Messrs. Nichols & Ashton, two mills working four days; Messrs. Graham & Green's mill, four days; Mr. Openshaw's, four days; Mr. Edward Gregson's, four days; Messrs. Gregson & Sons, four days; Mr. John Walmsley's, four days; Messrs. Fish & Son's, four days; Messrs. T. & W. Green's, four days; Mr. Cardwell's, four days; Messrs. T. & R. Eccles', three days. We believe this number will be increased by the addition of other firms in the course of another week; and many mill-owners are of opinion that even four days are too much in the present state of trade.

THE COTTON FIELDS OF INDIA.

From the London Times.

It must not be forgotten that the great question of the day—the Cotton question—has two aspects, and that both are of incalculable importance. We will give the precedence to our own manufactures, and admit that the interests of British industry are paramount. The first object of all is to keep Lancashire supplied with sufficient stocks of raw material suitable in quality and cheap in price. So long as that result appears satisfactorily insured, we may acknowledge without much difficulty that the source of the supply is but a secondary consideration. Commerce looks only to the best market, and our merchants will buy their cotton from those who offer the best bargain, let them come from whatever quarter they will. There is still, however, after all this has been granted, a most important question behind. Lancashire calls for so many million bales of cotton, but these bales are paid for with so many millions of pounds. In fact, it is a trade of some £40,000,000 a year. Now, such a trade is the making of a country. It has been the making of the Confederate States of America, and would do as much for any other country as it has done for that. Besides, considering, therefore, who are to supply us with cotton, we may also consider what people we are to supply with money. The largest trade in the world is open to competition, and whatever country secures it will infallibly be enriched by the bargain.

Suppose, now, that India should succeed in sending us cotton so good and so cheap, and in such abundance, that the exports from Bombay got the command of the Liverpool market, what would be the consequence? We should first feel ourselves relieved from misgivings which have been pressing on us with increased severity year after year. We should have the satisfaction of reflecting that we were no longer dependent for a supply of the first necessity upon a single country, precariously placed, and exposed to hazards of more than ordinary magnitude and variety. *We always knew that a crop raised by slave labor, in a country where the abolition of Slavery was incessantly advocated, must needs be liable to great uncertainties, but we have now learned that other causes may occur to intercept our supplies.* The Confederate States have presumed upon their monopoly so far as to make it an engine of coercion. They have declared, though perhaps without much sincerity, that they will hold back their crops, and leave Europe to see what can be done without them. At the same time their antagonists are blockading their ports, and leaving them without an option in the matter, so that impediments never dreamt of in our former calculations are found to be very possible contingencies. This interference, too, with our supplies may recur at any moment. *Whatever may be the issue of the war, North and South may certainly find themselves quarreling again, and the first result of a fresh quarrel would probably be a fresh blockade.* With good reason, therefore, should we rejoice over the proved capabilities of India to send us all we wanted; but what would India not gain at the same time? Let any reader peruse the speech made by Mr. LAING at Manchester on Thurday last, and then conceive, if he can, the destinies which may be involved in the issue of the present crisis.

MR. SAMUEL LAING AT MANCHESTER.

The Manchester Cotton Supply Association recently invited the Financial Secretary for India to address them upon the possibilities of India as a source of the greatly needed fibre. Mr. LAING responded to the invitation on the 19th ult., avoiding, however, almost entirely the subject in which the Association was chiefly interested, and entering into a justification of his administration of the India finances and diluting on details of governmental policy. He considered the extensive cultivation of cotton by Europeans hopeless while the means of transit are absent, and because those means of transit are not being provided to the extent required by the imminence of the case and justified by the prospects of substantial profit.

COTTON FROM HONDURAS.

A new and extensive field for the growth of cotton has recently opened in the above-named State. Samples have reached London, and been submitted to the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, whose report, after careful examination, is that "the cotton is the nearest approach to New-Orleans cotton that has been shown in the market." The advices from Honduras add that the samples sent are perennials.

DEPENDENCE OF ENGLAND UPON AMERICA.

From the London Chronicle.

In contemplating the American war we cannot discuss the questions it involves with the calmness of an observer quite uninterested in the results. No nation ever had half the interest in a war on a foreign soil that we have in the great Transatlantic struggle. It is in a great measure from sheer inability to depict or conceive the effect on this country of a prolonged cotton famine that is to be ascribed the silence on the subject. If the blockade of the Southern ports continue for many months longer, a period of misery will overtake the manufacturing classes in the north of England which has scarcely been even faintly foreshadowed by the metropolitan distress of last Winter. *It is no use to tell us to get cotton elsewhere. If it were not wanted till January, 1863, this would be possible, but it is wanted in January 1862, now close upon us.* The fertile islands of the West Indies may be made to yield us millions of bales for the future, but this year they will yield none. India has grown cotton in enormous quantities, but from the shortness of its fibre it cannot be used for the machinery now in existence, and to construct new machinery would take so much time, during which no work would be possible, that the misery inflicted on the workpeople would be nearly as great as that which it would be attempted to avoid. Whether India may eventually serve as our cotton market is a complicated question, on which we need not enter now; it is, at any rate, certain that in the present emergency that country cannot help us. In short, it is no use to conceal the truth. The unnatural check that has been given to our cotton supply, in consequence of political events which have rendered the bountiful harvest nugatory, has placed us in imminent danger of a great national calamity. *This may be averted by a termination of the American civil war, and a consequent renewal of commercial relations with the continent; but the obstacle to this arrangement is the determination of the Northern States to impose their rule on an unwilling population.* Regarding recent events in the calmest spirit, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that this determination must prove disastrous; and it is a question whether the Federal Government is not following a mistaken course in contending any longer against that new political organization, the necessity of which is shown by the extraordinary difficulty of preventing its accomplishment.

ENGLAND'S NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY.

From the London Herald (Derbyite.)

No one can fail to recognize considerable astuteness in the suggestions of the Emperor of Russia. They can give no offence. The South is not in a position to take any. And the North will certainly not take his advice about stopping the fighting amiss, in its delight at his moral support of the Union. Between St. Petersburgh and Washington, there has always been a sneaking kindness. Extremes meet; and we can conceive plenty of reasons, which we do not care to state, why the Czar should prefer the Union intact, to two equal confederacies. But we confess to a feeling of envy. Why has it been left to the Czar to be the only European Sovereign to make known his feeling for the Americans? What is he to the President, or the President to him? The United States are not even his rivals. Their commerce and their shipping may sweep the world's ports and never interfere with him. They may expand northward and southward, eastward and westward, and it must be years before they can raise a boundary question. As a commercial tie between the two Powers, there are positively none. Bombard New-York to-morrow, or burn all the cotton depots in the Confederate States: St. Petersburgh will not feel the ruin. Raise the slaves and destroy the cotton plant, and Russia may still say—"Let the galled jade wince, my withers are unwrung." The case is very different with us. *We feel every beat of the American pulse.* The ruin of the trade of the States paralyzes our manufacturing industry, puts our mills upon half time, and depresses every commercial interest in the United Kingdom. Let the South capture Washington, and the mobs in the great cities of the North gain the upper hand over the affrighted authorities, there will be poverty and distress in thousands of English homes. Let great Northern armaments sweep down the Mississippi, everywhere proclaiming freedom to the slaves, and destroying the cotton crop, and we have to meet a famine ten times more terrible than that which swept off from Irish soil 1,500,000 souls. And what has been done by our Government to prevent such catastrophes? Simply nothing. We are drifting on into the cotton famine as we drifted into the Russian war, and with some of the same statesmen at the helm. We stand by, and fold our arms, while the great game is being played out, without an effort to arrest the tide of war or to avert its calamitous consequences.

It may be too late to interfere now. The time had passed even before Mr. SEWARD gave our statesmen such a glorious opportunity for holding their tongues. But surely it is no great feat for our Foreign Secretary to boast of, that in the long interval between the secession of South Carolina and the first collision in the field he simply waited on events, contenting himself with the pious but somewhat selfish prayer that Providence would keep us out of the quarrel. *We are bound to the Americans by the closest of ties. The advice that might have come from us would, perhaps, have been intrusive from another power.* Yet, so far as we know, there is not on record a single offer on Earl RUSSELL's part of friendly offices. The attempt might have failed. Probably it would have done so. But, at least, the Government would have done its duty. It would have lifted its hand against the folly and crime of a fratricidal war. *It would have shown the Americans, whichever side was destined to triumph, that we had some fellow-feeling with them in their trials. It would have saved us from the charge of apathetic selfishness, which is so freely urged against us by the American people.* And now Russia has taken the initiative which ought to have been ours, with not one tithe of our interests at stake or one-half of our incentives to action. *When the history of the American war comes to be written, it will redound to the credit of the Ministry of the time that the Czar could assume a responsibility which was not permitted to the English Sovereign, and that free and enlightened England watched and made no sign, while despotic and barbarous Russia spoke words of conciliation and peace.*

THE FINANCIAL SKILL OF MR. CHASE—HIS APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

From the London Times.

We must express some surprise at the very low estimate which Mr. CHASE appears to make of the intelligence of his countrymen. To be sure, this is a *consilio ad populum*,—an address, not to patriotic capitalists, but to patriotic private citizens. But in America every man is a man of business, and even if he were not we should have thought that very few persons possessing $50 were of so low an intelligence as to be the victims of so gross a rhetorical artifice as that which is attempted to be practiced upon them. Mr. CHASE says all that can be said with truth,—perhaps, all that can be said in favor of the loan. But we should have thought that there must be few persons, indeed, among the public that he addresses, who do not know that there is nothing so clear that something may not be said on the other side. Let us suppose, for instance, the appeal of the Secretary for the Treasury submitted to a knot of Southern politicians. Does Mr. CHASE suppose that they would have nothing to urge against it—we do not mean on the questions of duty and patriotism, but on the smaller, though not unimportant question, of the reward proposed for the opportune exercise of these virtues? *We could imagine persons, for instance, perverse enough to urge that the interest of seven and three-tenths per cent. by no means covered the risk to be incurred: that the provision of a revenue by Congress for one year by no means guaranteed a provision of the same revenue for the next; and that the creation of a sinking fund by no means implied the appropriation of that fund to the reduction of the debt.* We could imagine them venturing to question the confident anticipation that the war will terminate early next Spring, and to anticipate new loans even if that should be the case, and much more, of course, if it should not. Some persons might be disposed to think that these new loans would require more patriotism in the lenders, and therefore secure a higher reward than the old ones, and that the value of the old ones would thus be inevitably depreciated. It might be suggested, also, that the same state of feeling in the West which has rendered it necessary to tax it on a different scale from the East may result in a refusal to pay sums borrowed in the cause in which the Western States believe themselves to have but a remote and secondary interest, and it may also be thought that we have not yet reached the limit of secession, and that heavy pecuniary burdens may be found quite as strong a disintegrating force as the protective tariffs of the North or the domestic institution of the South. We will not advert to the possibility of another defeat, for that, of course, is a suggestion too monstrous to be entertained for a moment. We do not presume to say what force is to be given to these rival considerations, but we think that, if Mr. CHASE chose to address his countrymen at all, he ought not to have confined himself so exclusively to his own side of the question, but ought also to have given some proof that he was capable of embracing the opposite point of view. If the interest offered is sufficient, the appeal to patriotism and the argument as to the safety of the investment are unnecessary. If it is insufficient, the remedy would have been to increase the amount, instead of appealing to considerations which, rightly viewed, amount to little more than a confession of weakness. People will be more ready to believe that a sufficient provision will be made for the payment and interest of the war loans of the Federal Government, when they see that provision has been made for bearing one farthing of the expense out of the income of the year. When this is done, it seems not unnatural to conclude that those who are anxious during the heat and excitement of the contest to throw the whole burden on posterity, will become impatient of that burden when the heat and the contest have passed away.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

From the London Globe. (Organ of Lord Palmerston.)

England and France are both largely interested in the welfare of Mexico. There are debts to be paid, there are lives to be saved. "England has a larger amount of capital employed in Mexico than France, but the subjects of the French Empire there are more numerous." Nor are Spain and the United States uninterested. The lives and properties of their subjects are also in imminent peril day by day. England has a right to enter and seize the custom-houses, and appropriate the revenues for the payment of debt. *No one can question for one moment the right of intervention.* No one can doubt that the subject has occupied the anxious attention of France and England, of Spain, and even of the Government of the United States. But it is easier to note the peril than to devise the remedy. Intervention is easy. No large force would be required to bring the country to its senses. But no Government would enter on such a course without ample deliberation and a careful forecast of the consequences. It is impossible to doubt that England and France alone, with a small force, could walk into the City of Mexico whenever they pleased; but, if needed, Spain could supply all the cavalry that such an expedition would require. There would be no difficulties in doing the business thoroughly, so far as the mere occupation of the country and capital were concerned. The difficulties would arise afterwards. They are great, but not insuperable. Any intervention of the kind we have indicated, whenever resolved on, whenever executed, could not fail to succeed as a mere measure of military police, called for by the outrages on common humanity in Mexico. That such an intervention is extremely probable, and indeed only a question of time, is what all feel who have considered the subject. But it is clearly one that cannot be undertaken without very careful preparation, without clearly defined objects, and a due subordination of the means to the end. *All the parties concerned are interested in obtaining is a recognition and liquidation of money obligations, guarantees for the security of life and property, and the exemplary punishment of those who have committed atrocious crimes on the persons of Europeans.* The question is how can these objects be accomplished with the least loss of life and at the least cost? That an attempt must be made, sooner or later, to accomplish them, we are not able to doubt, although it is not so easy to see the precise means which may be adopted for reaching the ends in view. The condition of Mexico is a world-wide scandal and a reproach to civilization, and cries aloud for amendments.

THE MOVEMENTS OF SPAIN.

The statements respecting the expedition against Mexico are authentic and positive, says the Madrid *Correspondence*. Spain, without any project of annexation or conquest, will proceed on her own proper resolve against Mexico, in virtue of the right she possesses to demand satisfaction for old offences and injuries. Our ships are now departing for Cuba, where thousands of troops are waiting to embark. Everything has been for some time ready in view of the painful extremity of having recourse to arms. Everything has been foreseen and arranged. The armed steamer *Lea*, now in Cadiz, will carry the final instructions of the Government to Cuba. Gen. SERRANO will not, in consequence of illness, accompany the expedition.

Two new screw frigates, the *Concepcion* and the *Lealtad*, are about to be sent to reinforce the American station.

THE JOURNEY OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Paris *Pays* has a long article on Prince NAPOLEON's journey to America. The semi-official print informs us that the great topic of the day in the United States just now is, not the war, as might be supposed by common non-official people, but the visit of the Prince. His Imperial Highness' journey from New-York to St. Louis, the *Pays* assures us, "was performed like the other parts of his trip, in the midst of populations who vied with each other in the warmth of their reception. In every town, in every village, the inhabitants hurried forward to meet him. On his approach, the houses were gaily decked out with flags, everything assumed a festive appearance, and *it may be said* that everywhere the Prince and France were by turns, or to speak more correctly, simultaneously, acclaimed." We are next informed that the "spontaneous character of these manifestations greatly enhanced their value. The people of the United States will long remember the visit," &c., &c. This is a perfect curiosity in the art of semi-official description, and its value is not at all diminished by the circumstance of the writer having drawn it all out of his own head. In France, where the American papers are not read, there are some simple-minded people who will actually believe all that the *Pays* describes to have really happened, and they will wonder why the Prince does not remain in a country where he meets with a popularity which he bids for in vain in Europe.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BAVARIA OFF CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 5,
via SACKVILLE, N. B., Oct. 7.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from Hamburg *via* Southampton, 25th of September, was boarded off the Cape at 10 o'clock this (Saturday) evening *en route* for New-York.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 23d.

The ship *Swiftsure* had reached England, from Australia, with £305,000 in gold.

Passports for British subjects have been abolished in the Netherlands.

The *Times* City Article, of the 25th, says great excitement prevailed in the foreign markets consequent upon a distinct repetition of the announcement that France and Spain forthwith will intervene in the affairs of Mexico. Mexican Stock advanced more than 2 per cent., and was quoted at 25¾.

A downward tendency in English funds continues. Consols 93⅛ to 93¼ for money, and 93¾ for account. Virginia 6s, Illinois Central and Erie Shares, had advanced.

FRANCE.

The Kings of Denmark and Holland will visit NAPOLEON at Compeigne, Oct. 6, at the same time with the King of Prussia.

The *Pays* says that the news of the landing of the Borghese in Calabria had been renewed.

The vintage near Lyons is excellent.

The Paris Bourse was firm. Three per cent. rentes, 69f. 40c.

Saxony does not object to a commercial treaty with France, but agrees perfectly with Prussia on that question.

SWITZERLAND.

The French Minister, M. THARBOL, had handed to the Federal Council another note referring to the Ville de Grand affair, wherein France adhered to the statement contained in a previous note, the accuracy of which was contested by the Federal Council.

TURKEY.

The vanguard of the Turkish army, which was at Scarlah, fell back on the 27th upon Trebigne and Klopuck, which was caused by a bold movement of the insurgents. Omar Pasha is concentrating the Turkish forces at Trebigne. The Vlarmar of Montenegro had called out all contingents, and awaits the Turkish army on Montenegrin territory.

ITALY.

It is rumored that Gen. FANTI replaces CIALDINI, at Naples.

The *Opinione* deems it probable that a new law on internal administration will shortly be published, abolishing the office of Lieutenant-General.

The *Opinione* anticipates BADESCOUA's recall, in consequence of the receipt of official intimation from him of a fresh refusal of Spain to deliver up the archives of the Neapolitan Consulate.

A ship laden with arms, believed to be destined to fit out an expedition in Umbria against the Papal Provinces, had been seized.

GREECE.

The miscreant who attempted the assassination of the Queen, was a young student, named DARIOUS. The weapon used was a revolver. He had no accomplices. The Queen displayed great coolness.

HOLLAND.

The Finance Minister had submitted to the Deputies, the Budget of 1862.

AUSTRIA.

Rumors of a Ministerial crisis, and the resignation of Duke Chancellor, are rife.

A Conference is to be held at Cettigne on the subject of a suspension of the blockade of Ragusa. The Prussian and French Consuls take part.

JAPAN.

An attempt was made at Kanagawa, by armed assassins, July 5, to murder the inmates of the British Legation. Two were wounded and the rest escaped. All was quiet July 21.

Commercial News by the Bavaria.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

COTTON—Sales Monday and Tuesday 55,000 bales, including 33,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been excited and prices are ⅛d.@⅜d. higher since Friday, and the close prices still tend upward.

Advices from Manchester report a slight advance in all descriptions of goods, but sales small.

BREADSTUFFS tending downward and all descriptions lower. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR dull and declined 6d.; sales of American at 28s.@30s. WHEAT flat and 2d.@3d. lower; Red Western, 10s. 6d.@11s. 10d.; Red Southern, 12s.@12s. 3d.; White Western, 12s.@12s. 6d.; White Southern, 13s. CORN easier; Mixed, 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d.; Yellow, 30s. 9d.@31s.; White, 35s.@37s.

PROVISIONS dull. BEEF dull. PORK quiet. BACON dull. LARD quiet, but steady. TALLOW heavy, at 47s. 6d. CHEESE declined 2s.@4s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull and unchanged. RESIN tending downward; Common, 12s. SUGAR firmer. RICE advancing for Carolina. ASHES firm, at 32s. 6d. for Pots, and 33s. for Pearls.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Consols closed yesterday at 93¼@93¾ for Money.

LONDON MARKETS.

SUGAR and COPPER have advanced. RICE flat. TALLOW firmer.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

WHY WAS NOT LYON REINFORCED?

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The principal weapon used by his enemies against FREMONT, has been the allegation that he culpably failed to send reinforcements to Gen. LYON, prior to the battle of Wilson's Creek. On the occurrence of that fight, FREMONT was thoroughly exonerated from blame, by the very men who have since been loudest in reiterating this charge against him. The main facts were then patent to all, upon the slightest inquiry—the truth being that FREMONT did the best possible with the limited means at his disposal, and under the painfully embarrassing circumstances into which he was at once thrown upon his arrival here.

Since the reported supercession of FREMONT, it is just to him to restate accurately the important facts bearing upon his alleged failure in respect to Gen. LYON's command.

The battle of Wilson's Creek was fought on the 10th of August. Gen. FREMONT reached this city and assumed the active command of his department on the 26th of July, two weeks previously. It is simply requisite to state the amount of his forces, their condition, and the necessities which controlled their disposition.

All the forces under FREMONT on the 2d of August were as follows:

LYON's command	4,000
At Cairo	1,500
At Bird's Point	900
U. S. R. Corps or Home Guard	4,856
At the Chillicothe terminus of the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad	900
Ordered by the President to Cairo, Bird's Point, &c., besides 967 Home Guards included above	3,159
Missouri Volunteers at Jefferson City and other points not named above	4,300
Total	19,315

These figures are approximately accurate, making the whole Army of the Western Department on the 2d of August, 19,315 men.

We next turn to the condition of this force, and a single glance shows that, formidable as the above enumeration may cause it to appear, FREMONT's effective command was pitifully small.

The following were "three-months' men" only, and their term was just expiring:

Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Missouri Volunteers	3,500
U. S. R. Corps	4,856
All the force at Cairo, six Illinois regiments more, and one Iowa Regiment	4,200
Total	12,556

Subtracting the number of three-months' men from that of the entire command, and there are left, 6,759.

Of these, the following were with LYON:

From Kansas	650	First Missouri	820
U. S. Regulars	850		
Total			2,320

Leaving to FREMONT, in all the rest of the Department, only 4,439 men, whose terms of enlistment were not upon the point of expiring! These were the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Missouri, scarcely organized; Col. LAWLER's command at Bird's Point, and the Second Iowa Regiment.

At this time Cairo, Bird's Point, Paducah, and the Ohio River, were menaced by heavy and accumulating rebel forces under PILLOW, JEFF. THOMPSON and HARDEE, and the rebels had already posted themselves on the banks of Green River. The President had, therefore, ordered FREMONT to collect all his available forces and proceed with them to the reinforcement of Cairo and Bird's Point, and to dislodge the rebels from Green River. For this service his best efforts could muster but 4,126 men, including 967 St. Louis Home Guards. The entire force was made up as follows:

Second Iowa, Lieut.-Col. Tuttle, taken from North Missouri	1,000
Seventeenth Illinois, Col. Ross, from North Missouri	944
Nineteenth Illinois, from North Missouri	1,000
Home Guards	967
Cavalry	25
Six guns from Buell's Battery	150
Two guns from Chicago Light Battery	40
Total	4,126

On the 2d of August the entire force at Cairo, consisting of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Illinois, three months' men under Cols. COOK, OGLESBY, PAINE, MORGAN, WALLACE and MCARTHUR, was in process of reorganization, and comprised but from 250 to 300 men in each regiment. Col. LAWLER's Regiment of 900, for three years, was the only force at Bird's Point.

The district of country to be protected, embracing the Iron Mountain, North Missouri, Pacific and Southwest Branch Railroads, the care of which was of the very highest importance, was bounded by lines extending 250 miles from Cairo, Paducah and Bird's Point to Quincy, thence 185 miles westward to Leavenworth, thence 110 miles southward to Fort Scott, and from the latter point 305 miles eastward to Cairo. Forces had to be kept at Jefferson City, Boonsville, Rolla, Ironton, Cape Girardeau, Leavenworth and Fort Scott, besides St. Louis and numerous other points.

From the total force of 19,315

Take LYON's command	4,000
Take disbanding force at Cairo	1,500
Take force for Cairo and Bird's Point	4,126
Take Home Guard, except Rombaur	3,889
And the Third Iowa at Chilicothe	1,000—14,515
Leaves	4,800

Of which the Seventh Missouri, Col. STEVENSON, and the Thirteenth Illinois, Col. WYMAN, were at Rolla. There were then about 2,800 left distributed over numerous other most important points, which it would have been madness to have deserted. Rolla, the terminus of the Pacific Branch Railroad, and the depôt of a large and valuable quantity of Army stores and munitions, could not be abandoned. It was first in charge of Col. WYMAN only, Col. STEVENSON's regiment being at Booneville, or in that vicinity. STEVENSON received orders to move thence and join LYON's command, and reached Rolla apparently upon the eve of an engagement. Now, we

Gen. The people of Detroit say, in excuse of their [illegible] that it is [illegible] of their city. Nevertheless, the Detroit *Tribune* wonders what this is the use of the rail cause but so little has been done."

THE SEIZURE OF MISSISSIPPI CITY.

The Cincinnati *Times*, of Oct. 5, says:

"A gentleman named CHAS. RANDOM, from Boston, arrived in this city, last night, by way of Cairo and Union City, from New-Orleans, having left the latter place on the 20th of September. As he had been in New-Orleans for over three years, he experienced little difficulty in reaching Kentucky, but in order to pass the Confederate lines, he was obliged to resort to strategy; pretend that he had important business a short distance in the interior of Kentucky; and as he had formerly lived in that vicinity, he was enabled completely to deceive the rebel officers, who had no doubt of his Southern nativity and secession sympathy.

He fully confirms the reported capture of Mississippi City by the United States troops, but so secretly has the expedition been managed, that it is impossible to tell how many troops have been landed there, or by whom they are commanded; but it is generally believed that it is an army of New-Englanders, under Gen. BUTLER, and that there are enough men to hold the place until reinforcements arrive, which are momentarily expected. The greatest consternation prevails throughout the South, and particularly New-Orleans. The first announcement of the seizure of Mississippi City was received in the latter place and believed; but afterward it was contradicted, and a general rejoicing and furious 'drunk' ensued; but while they were in the midst of their conviviality, confirmation of the rumor arrived, and the depression consequent thereon was correspondingly great.

The importance of the capture cannot be overrated. The place has a good harbor, and it is located about half way between Mobile and New-Orleans, and 65 miles from each, on the north side of Lake Borgne.

A CANADIAN STATESMAN ON THE REBELLION.

The Toronto *Globe* publishes a letter from Hon. DAVID CHRISTIE, a member of the Upper House of the Canadian Parliament, and one of the most influential statesmen of the Province, in which allusion is made to the existing troubles in the United States. Mr. CHRISTIE says:

"The Reform party in Canada have no desire to look to Washington for a pattern by which to mould their institutions, but, as the friends of human freedom, they do look to Washington with fraternal sympathy, and they earnestly wish that the Government and the people of the United States may be successful in their efforts to put down one of the most infamous conspiracies ever formed against the laws of God and man.

Unlike the Ministry and their supporters, the Reformers of Canada do not look to Richmond for the true standard of morality and justice. They wage war against injustice and despotism here, as they frown upon their existence there. And like the people of the North, they hope soon to be able to rid their country of a traitorous compact, which, from the first hour of its existence, has been a special curse, and which, in spite of the energy of the people, and the great natural resources of the country, has been an intolerable incubus."

Drafting Not Proposed in Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice by an article in your journal of the 27th of September, you say "That orders have been issued suspending the drafting of soldiers in Iowa." Justice to Iowa requires it to be said that drafting has never been commenced in this State, and from what I know of the loyal people here, I am well satisfied it will not be necessary to resort to it.

I believe the quota of troops from Iowa under the act of Congress authorizing the enlistment of 500,000 men, is about 17,550. A few facts will show what Iowa has done in the way of responding to that call. She has in the active service at this time, nine full regiments of infantry, to wit: The Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth, and in addition, the First Regiment of Iowa Cavalry, consisting of 1,200 men, commanded by FITZ HENRY WARREN. In addition to these, Iowa has two full regiments of cavalry of 1,200 men each, in camp, awaiting equipments, and also two regiments of infantry in camp, very nearly full (the Eleventh and Twelfth.) The Thirteenth and Fourteenth are now being organized, and will soon be ready for the field. Two of the regiments, to wit, the Seventh and Ninth, have each a battery of artillery attached—each battery consisting of 150 men. Iowa has also furnished some five companies that have united with regiments in the State of Missouri, and one full company for Col. HARLAN'S Regiment of Cavalry organizing in Philadelphia. Summing up, Iowa has in the field:

Of Infantry	9,000
Artillery attached	300
One Regiment of Cavalry	1,200
And in Camp, two Regiments of Cavalry	2,400
Two Regiments of Iniantry in Camp, nearly full	2,000
Enlisted in other States as Companies from Iowa	600
Total	15,500

Two regiments (the Fourteenth and Fifteenth) are organizing, with a reasonable prospect of being full within thirty days. In addition to these I need but mention the achievements of the gallant "Iowa First" at Wilson's Creek, and ask with some degree of assurance, has not Iowa furnished as many men in proportion to her population as any other State. This much has been done under many difficulties, and embarrassments not experienced by older States. Among these may be stated that at the beginning of the war, we were destitute of a militia law. We had not a dollar in the State Treasury, and have been unable to negotiate as yet the State Bonds authorized at the special session of the Legislature. We have had a faction of the Democratic Party in thts State opposing the war from the beginning, and in every way discouraging the enlistment of men.

Considering these embarrassments and the response Iowa has thus far made to the call of Congress and the President, we believe it will not be necessary to call upon "Connecticut or even little Rhode Island to make up our deficiency."

By giving this note a place in your valuable paper, you will much oblige

A LOYAL CITIZEN OF IOWA.

Cape Hatteras Prisoners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would say to "a true American," who expresses much sympathy for the unfortunate prisoners on Governor's Island, in the TIMES of the 4th inst., if he will put his sympathy in tangible shape, it can easily be applied through arrangements already made for that purpose. If he will address J. P. S., Box No. 2,258 Post-office, he will get the names of those who are ready to assist him in any judicious arrangement to make those prisoners comfortable. The writer has visited the island three times for this purpose, and finds the officers in command ready to afford every facility to those interested in their temporal or spiritual welfare, and their families are doing all in their power to make them comfortable. Vermin and filth are not the spontaneous productions of Governor's Island, and should be removed as soon as possible. J. P. S.

Obituary.

SENATOR BINGHAM, OF MICHIGAN.

Hon. KINGSLY S. BINGHAM, United States Senator from Michigan, died of apoplexy, at his residence, at Green Oak, on Saturday. He was born in Camillas, Onondago County, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1808. He received a fair academic education, and was early placed in the office of a lawyer as clerk, where he served three years. In 1833 he emigrated to Michigan and settled upon a farm. Elected in 1837 to the Michigan Legislature, he served five years as a member of that body. He afterwards served three years as Speaker of the same body. He was a Representative in Congress from Michigan from 1849 to 1851, and served during that time on the Committee of Commerce. In 1854 he was elected Governor of the State, and held that position till 1859, when he was elected to the United States Senate.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 393, 398, 399, 404, 405, 411, 416, 417, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 89, 91, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1333, 1345, 1000, 171, 299, 355, 442, 466, 518, 537, 546, 597, 621, 624, 636, 736½, 788, 944, 957, 1010.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2065, 2069, 2073, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2101, 2103. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 2056, 2058, 2060, 2062, 2064, 2068, 2070, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2080.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Wednesday. *Part II.*—Nos. 713, 3397, 746, 3168, 1383, 1384, 1381, 1386, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1394, 1395, 224.

A Term of the Court Closed, and Another Opened.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

This Court was opened for the business of the October Term, but without taking up any matter. The Grand Jury were discharged until a week from to-day, (Tuesday,) and the Court adjourned.

Justice BARNARD adjourned *sine die* the April Term of the Court, which had been continued until now by Justice Ingraham, and was adjourned until Tuesday, the 15th of October, for the purpose of disposing of the Hackley case.

The Corporation and its Ordinances.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Mayor, &c. vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company.* This is another action by the Corporation to enforce its Ordinances, imposing a fine of $50 for the running of cars without a license. The motion now came up on demurrer, the defendants claiming that the complaint did not state a sufficient cause of action, and contending that the ordinance sought to be enforced was without authority, as it had not been authorized by the Legislature.

Decision was reserved.

Geo. C. Genet, for Corporation; Geo. G. Walker, opposed.

The "Outs" and "Ins" of Office.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke and Gould.

The People ex rel. Wm. B. Belch vs. *Chas. Bierfield.*—This was an appeal from an order of the Special Term sustaining the plaintiff's proceedings in an attempt to reinstate himself in the office of bell-ringer, to which the defendant had been appointed in his (plaintiff's) place. The plaintiff had held the office from the 24th of February, 1854, to the 17th of January last, when he was removed, and the defendant was appointed in his stead. The defendant has since performed the duties of the office.

Case argued and decision reserved.

The Governor Morgan Light Artillery—Trouble Among the Officers.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Wm. Birdsall vs. *D. H. Burtnell et al.*—This was a motion to discharge the defendants from arrest, excepting the first named, they having been held to bail on the 12th of September last, by Judge Hilton, in the sum of $1,000, charged with violently assaulting the plaintiff while in his office at No. 1 Park-place engaged, as alleged by him, in drafting papers in his professional capacity as a lawyer. Birdsall alleged that Burtnell acting Lieutenant-Colonel of "Governor Morgan Light Artillery," in company with one Mead and the other defendants, rushed into his private office and closed the door after them, and that they forcibly took from him the papers he was drafting, one of the party presenting a pistol, and telling him he had but one minute to live. He attempted to rise but was violently pushed back into his chair, and he alleges that from the effects of the excitement occasioned by the assault, his nervous system has become shattered and he has since been confined to his room for some time in a dangerous and critical condition. J. W. Latson, former Colonel of the regiment was in the room at the time, and he made affidavit corroborating the statement of Birdsall. The defendants denied any assault upon Birdsall, and alleged that their business at plaintiff's office was only with Mr. Latson.

Motion was now made to discharge the order of arrest as to defendants, Howard, Hodgkinson, Hogg and Tyrell, (the only parties arrested,) upon the ground that it did not appear from the plaintiff's papers that any of these parties were guilty of any assault—only that they were present upon the occasion. The Court granted the motion.

Henry L. Clinton for motion. Charles E. Birdsall opposed.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, the Clerk called the panel of Grand Jurors, and only ten answered to their names. An additional panel will be called this morning, when the absentees will be fined $25 each.

The following cases were disposed of:

Thos. Horan, seventeen years, native of Ireland, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Christian Shiermacher, twenty-six years, native of Germany, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced to the City Prison for thirty days.

Catherine Raymond pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Mary E. Pomeroy of a portmonnaie containing $21, and was remanded for sentence.

Geo. Strait, twenty-one years, native of England, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Townes vs. *Townes.*—Referred back to Referee for further proof.

Palley vs. *Terhurne.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice to filing supplemental complaint.

Wood vs. *Dougherty.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event. Motion to set off denied; costs to be paid to the attorney, and defendant directed to satisfy the sum admitted to be due by the answer.

The Ben Salem, &c., vs. *Henry Og.*—Motion denied.

Simpson vs. *Reeve et al.*

Melvin vs. *Wood.*—Motion denied.

Bist, Jr., vs. *Lincoln.*—Motion granted.

Engelman vs. *Engelman.*—Divorce granted.

Shaw vs. *Quackenbush.*—Motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

Cubberly vs. *Bowen, et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

Gough vs. *Lafarge, et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Dufenthaler vs. *Chase.*—Order granted. Allowance to Weeks & De Forest refused.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 7, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 19 bbls. Ashes, 27,500 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. and 143 bags Corn Meal, 231,685 bushels Wheat, 146,286 bushels Corn, 3,183 bushels Rye, 3,182 bushels Barley, 16,674 bushels Oats, 3,910 bushels Malt, 1,588 packages Provisions, and 1,126 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal to-day.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	18	18	18½	18¼
Middling, ℔ lb	21¼	21½	21¾	22
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	22	22¼	22¾	23

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened briskly, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and prices of shipping brands, which were most sought after, advanced 5c. ℔ bbl. Toward the close, shipowners were claiming higher rates on freight, and this circumstance tended to check the export inquiry. Sales, since our last, 21,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 35@$5 50; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 60@5 85, mainly at $5 65@$5 70; rejected do. do., at $5 15@$5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 35@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 65@$6 45; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 50
Extra State	5 60@ 5 85
Superfine Western	5 35@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65@ 6 45
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05@ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 05@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand, at rising prices, especially for superfine brands; sales, 1,400 bbls., at $5 75@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and buoyant, including superfine at $5 25@ $5 50; extra at $5 60@$6 75, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,200 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed to-day, the export inquiry having been less active, and prices have declined slightly. The receipts were heavy, but included in them were a number of lots which had been previously sold to arrive. The sales since our last add up 293,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 40@$1 41; White Western, $1 37@$1 45; Amber Western at $1 36@$1 38, the latter rate for very choice; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 35½; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 26@$1 27; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 08@$1 25; Racine Spring, at $1 21@$1 23; Chicago Spring, poor to choice, at $1 18@$1 22½; Red State, part at $1 30@ $1 34; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 45, ℔ bushel. Corn was actively sought after early in the day by export buyers, in view of the reduction in rates on this kind of freight; and prices of desirable lots advanced 1c. ℔ bushel. Towards the close, ship-owners were firmer, and there was less buoyancy in the market. Sales 287,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 51@56c. for damaged; choice mixed Western, chiefly at 56c. for sound; 58½c. for sound mixed Western, in store, and free of storage expenses to the end of this month; 56c.@57c. for Western Yellow; 60c.@61c. for do. White, ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and steady, including Canadian at 31c.@34c.; Western, 33½c.@34½c.; and State at 34½c.@35c., ℔ bushel. Rye is in request at 68c.@70c. for Western; and 75c. for Northern, ℔ bushel. Sales 2,100 bushels, at our quotations. Barley is in demand at full rates; sales 11,500 bushels, including Canadian on private terms, and prime State at 75c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is inquired for and is firm, at 45c.@70c. for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, at uniform prices. We quote: New, at 16c.@23c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. for poor to prime, ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive to-day, at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 135 hhds., including Porto Rico at 39c.@43c., and Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@31c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Common Resin is in demand at $4 25 ℔ 310 lbs., but is generally held higher. Tar and Crude Turpentine are very quiet. Spirits Turpentine is in limited request at prices within a range of from $1 40@$1 42½ ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been rather sparingly sought after, to-day, at former figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, and prices have been depressed to-day. Sales 400 bbls., at $14 50 @$14 87½ for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is in demand at steady prices; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is more active, being rather cheaper. Sales since our last, 175 bbls., at $12 25@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 75@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams at $14@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 5c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 70 tcs., in lots, at $7 25@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales of 1,000 bags Pepper were reported, but without reliable particulars.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,150 Hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been moderate to-day; prices have been very firm.

TALLOW—Sales, 22,500 lbs., part at 8¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls., at 21c.@21¼c., chiefly at 21¼c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been very moderate to-day at irregular rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¼d.@12d. ℔ bushel; Corn, 10¾d.@11¼d., chiefly at 11d.@11¼d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tierce; Bacon, Lard and Butter, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Cheese, 45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d. @ 13d. ℔ bush. Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 1¾d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13¾d.@ 14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@ 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Havre—Flour, at 90c.@95c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c.@ 26c. ℔ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Norwegian	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
America	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

L. B.—PLEASE SEND YOUR ADDRESS to WILLIAM BROWN, Box 101 *Times* office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAN-OF-WAR MANUAL.
MANUAL OF INTERNAL RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR MEN-OF-WAR,
By Capt. U. P. LEVY, U. S. N.
Cloth, 50 cents.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
THIS DAY.
Published by
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway.

CUESTIONE'S FILOLOGICAS,
BY A. J. DE IRISARRI,
Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Guatemala in the United States.
This work, in the Spanish language, treats of the orthography, the Grammar, and the origin of the Castilian language, and of the extent to which Spanish Literature is indebted to the nobility of the nation. 1 vol., 12mo, in cloth. Price $1 50. Published and for sale by S. HALLET, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing, in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF vocal and instrumental music (piano, violin and guitar,) French and German languages, by a single gentleman, who has had great experience in teaching. Testimonials and reference most satisfactory. Address TEACHER, East Windham, Greene County, N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AN ALTO SINGER WISHES AN ENGAGEment in a church choir.—She is a practiced musician, and a good sight-reader. Address for one week E. H. W., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

ALTO AND BASS.—SITUATIONS WANTED, together or separately, in a quartette; are well acquainted with Episcopal service. Address R. & M., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO EMANUEL KARPELES, DEFENDANT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Emanuel Karpeles is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 13 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you: and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand seven hundred sixty-three dollars and eighty cents with interest on two thousand six hundred fifty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents from June 13, 1860, and on one hundred and three dollars and thirty-eight cents from July 10, 1860, and on seven dollars and seventy-five cents from Aug. 11, 1860, besides costs.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861. TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD, s3-law6wTu. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1861.

ap2-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
White, pure, safe (not explosive,) and odorless.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARMY TENTS.
1,000 Army Tents on hand and for sale, of the best material and manufacture.
Apply to
C. T. CURTIS,
No. 10 College-place.

ANVILS.
PETER WRIGHT'S PATENT SOLID ANVILS, made of the best scrap iron. The bick, face and end all in one solid piece. A full supply always on hand. For sale by SMITH & PAYNE, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMboat EMILY, now running on the Harlem River as a passenger boat. Inquire at the Office, Harlem.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
NOS. 35 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,
AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
BAY STATE SHAWLS,
IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEAVERS,
8-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.
TRICOTS,
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.
UNION CLOTHS,
Black and Mixed.
SEAL SKINS,
6-4 Black and Brown.
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Fine and Medium Qualities.
MIXED DOESKINS,
6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.
COTTON GOODS,
4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known VICTORY MILLS SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS.
STAIR-CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

IRISH POPLINS, PARIS MERINOS,
DELAINES, REPS DE PARIS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS, CASHMERES, SAXONY PLAIDS, PARIS POPLINS, &c., &c.,
Just received from the
RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES,
TOGETHER WITH
A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT
OF
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS FOR FALL.
LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LYONS SILK VELVETS.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS,
SUITABLE FOR
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,
Including all the New Colors,
CRIMSON, GARIBALDI, HUMBOLDT, SOLFERINO, MAGENTA, &c.,
RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS SILKS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED,
Including all the
LATEST PARIS FALL STYLES.
Also,
A FULL AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT
OF
LOW PRICED DRESS SILKS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

OPENING
OF THE
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
directly opposite
Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S,
on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1861.
GEORGE CAREY,
Proprietor.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Sup't.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
ON
THURSDAY, OCT. 10, 1861.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
ON MONDAY, OCT. 7,
We will open a new stock of ladies' Cloth Circulars, at $4 50 and $5. Also, a new fresh stock of Reppellani Cloth Circulars (now the most fashionable garment worn) at $6, and upwards.
Also, a large assortment of fine French Cloth and Beaver Cloaks. W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

NEW GOODS, JUST RECEIVED BY
MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Are now ready for the inspection of customers.
THREAD VEILS, $2 to $5. JACONET SETS.
THREAD SHAWLS, $50 to $100. EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY'S WAR CIRCULAR.—LADIES be on the LOOK-OUT for MACY'S Dry-Goods War Circular in this paper TO-MORROW, if the weather is fair. If not, then on the first fair day.
WAR PRICES THE ORDER OF THE DAY.
WAR COLORS (as well) IN RIBBONS, &c.
This great War Sale of ribbons, laces, embroideries, white goods, and everything else, will commence TO-MORROW MORNING, and continue through the week.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 387 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.
In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calisthenics or Military Drill.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1833,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALLED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperhead to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 16 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 46 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 20th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 20th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT FATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. ☞Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CUP AND THE LIP.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have the same story of quiet from Washington which has now been repeated for so many days, and we receive no intimation that this state of affairs is to be speedily changed. It is of course impossible, however, to tell what a day may bring forth, and nothing is more likely than that the present quiet may at any moment be broken by the clangor of advancing hosts. The apprehension of a rebel attack is now entirely dissipated. Indeed, if the reports which reach us are based on truth, the rebel leaders have their hands full in keeping in subjection their dissatisfied troops. A resident of Falls Church who visited Washington yesterday, states that there was a revolt among the men recently—that one regiment refused to do duty, and that four regiments sent to reduce the first one to subjection also revolted. The recent general withdrawal of the rebel lines may perhaps be thus in part accounted for.

We continue to receive intimations from Gen. BANKS' command that an advance across the Potomac at an early day is probable; in fact, that preparations for that purpose are now actually in progress at Conrad's Ferry and other points. The Division of the Army on the Upper Potomac is represented to be in the best condition.

The appointment of Gov. MORGAN to a Major-Generalship, seems likely to create a difficulty which the Government probably did not anticipate when the honor was conferred, but which is nevertheless a legitimate consequence. *Demands are daily being made that Governors of other States shall likewise be so distinguished, and the alternative is presented to the Government of appointing all the Governors Major-Generals, or of conferring an undue preëminence on the Governor of New-York. The explanation that the appointment was necessary in order to facilitate enlistments, is met with the reply that the same thing is necessary in other States, and it is feared that the procurement of soldiers may thus be seriously interfered with. It is thought probable, however, that the President will decline to appoint any more, and will rely upon the Senate's asking the withdrawal of Gov. MORGAN'S name.

Gen. WOOL'S arrival at Fortress Monroe is announced in our latest dispatches from there, with the additional intimation that there he will doubtless remain. We hear nothing further of MAGRUDER'S threatened attack on Newport's News.

The National force at Hatteras Inlet is being augmented—probably with a view to speedy operations against the rebels now occupying Roanoke Island. Five hundred additional troops went down from Fortress Monroe on Sunday. It will be seen that Gen. MANSFIELD has been appointed to the command at Hatteras Inlet, and we shall doubtless soon hear a good account of him.

Our advices from Missouri still leave us in doubt as to the whereabouts and intentions of the rebel General, PRICE. The military authorities at Jefferson City entertain the belief that he is striving to avoid a battle with Gen. FREMONT, but others entertain different views, and believe that, when least expected, PRICE will make his appearance at some point least protected, and force a battle in which he will be likely to be victorious. Should it prove true, however, that the main body of the rebels is pushing towards the Southwest, it is the reported intention of Gen. FREMONT to foNow them closely, and force them to fight wherever he can find them—even across the Arkansas line. There is little doubt that Gen. FREMONT is now fully prepared for an encounter with PRICE, and that whenever he does start in pursuit of him, it will be with an army confident of success, and with appointments which only bad generalship can render insufficient. Georgetown, Lamine Bridge, Sedalia, and all other important points in the vicinity, are now believed to be secure from attack. Gen. FREMONT and staff were expected to leave Jefferson City for Sedalia yesterday.

Various rumors come from Kentucky, and, among others, a very improbable one, that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE had been accidentally shot. A more likely one is that the traitor has collected (as rumor asserts) a large body of malcontents and formed a camp in Greenup County. ZOLLICOFFER'S force is now estimated at from twenty to twenty-five thousand men.

A dispatch from Cairo states that the National gun-boats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, while reconnoitering yesterday down the Mississippi, encountered the rebel gun-boat *Jeff. Davis*, and chased her to within two miles of Columbus, when the batteries upon the Kentucky shore opened upon them, and an engagement took place, which lasted an hour, without any damage to the boats. The loss of the rebels was not ascertained. The rebels had in use some twenty cannon, some of which were rifled.

From Memphis we learn that at a short distance back of the city there is a camp of instruction, containing five or six regiments. Memphis itself is not fortified. The entire strength of the rebel army under JOHNSTON, the rebel Commander-in-Chief on the Mississippi, is said to reach 60,000.

Some details are received of the capture of Mississippi City by United States troops. The event is said to have caused great consternation at New-Orleans.

To prove that voluntary recruiting for the service of the Government is still proceeding with the most astonishing rapidity, notwithstanding the apprehensions so frequently expressed that a sufficient number of men could not be obtained without drafting, it is only necessary to state that during the week just passed, upwards of thirty thousand troops have passed through Baltimore on their way to Washington, and that Gen. BANKS' division has also received large accessions. As many as seven thousand troops passed through Baltimore in one day.

We hear of divers secession movements in the distant Territory of Arizona. Several companies of Confederate troops had encamped at the point where the California road leaves the Mesilla Valley, waiting to intercept a body of United States forces, under Lieut. MOORE, who were leaving Western Arizona. The latter, however, received notice of the trap, and evaded the danger by retreating to Fort Craig. Fort Stanton is said to have been abandoned by the United States troops. The fort is situated in the Sacramento Mountains, 140 miles northwest of Mesilla. The Confederates have determined to station ten companies in the Territory, namely: six in Arizona, three at Fort Fillmore, one at Pino Alto, one at Tucson, and one at Fort Stanton. They say that they have 700 United States Army prisoners, all of whom, except 14 privates, took oath not to fight against the Southern Confederacy, and were accordingly paroled. The 14 privates are kept at work at Fort Fillmore; the remainder departed for New-Mexico. They were permitted to carry away eleven days' rations, besides 95 muskets and 30 revolvers, to protect themselves from the Indians. The rebel papers boast of the delicate consideration with which they treated their enemies.

The mails brought to Boston by the *Niagara* bring intelligence calculated to modify, in some degree, the position of our interests in Europe. The question of cotton is argued with increasing anxiety as the spinners loom within sight of supplies entirely exhausted. The leading mills in Lancashire are about to run upon reduced time. This is true of the factories at Bolton, Lancaster, Rochdale, Blackburn, and Darwen. In the meantime, the investigation of new fields for cotton culture grows less encouraging—the discovery having been made that none of the regions looked to with confidence can give anything like the necessary quantity under two or three years; while Mr. SAMUEL LAING, in remarks addressed to the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, insinuates that a generation must elapse before India can be counted upon for a tithe of the amount heretofore furnished by America. To America attention therefore recurs; and there are not wanting those, among the British journalists and correspondents, who see the only salvation of England in a forcible pacification of the American belligerents. Our London correspondent mentions, not positively, but as a rumor current in American circles, that the Southern Commissioners, after the battle of Bull Run, applied to the British Government for recognition, which was refused them. The idle story, handled so much to our detriment by the English Press, that GARIBALDI had been invited to assume command of our armies, is generally discredited. In the Paris *Constitutionnel* appears an authoritative statement that no commissions have been tendered by the American Government to European officers—a statement which we may safely accept as representing the truth.

The Canadian authorities have exhibited their determination to enforce a strict neutrality in the struggle between our Government and the rebellion, by arresting Col. RANKIN, Member of the Provincial Parliament, who was lately authorized to raise a regiment of lancers. The arrest was effected at Toronto.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Bavaria*, which passed Cape Race on Saturday, we receive advices from Europe three days later than by the *Niagara* at Boston. The commercial news by this arrival possesses much interest, but the political intelligence is of not much moment. Considerable excitement exists in the foreign markets, consequent upon the intimation of the announcement of the Spanish movement against Mexico, and Mexican stock had advanced more than 2 ₰ cent. The English Funds still have a downward tendency, Consols being quoted at 93¼@93¼ for money. The Liverpool Cotton market was excited, and prices were ⅛d.@⅜d. higher, with an upward tendency. The sales for two days had been 55,000 bales, including 33,000 to speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs were tending downward, and all descriptions were lower. Provisions were dull. From Turkey, we learn that the vanguard of the Turkish Army, which had been at Scarlah, had been forced to fall back by a bold movement of the Montenegrin insurgents, who were awaiting the Turkish Army on their own territory. There are rumors of another Ministerial crisis in Austria. Intelligence from Japan states that an attempt had been made at Kanagawa to murder the inmates of the British Legation. Two of them were wounded, but the rest escaped unhurt.

Although the advices received at the State Department from Mexico are no later than we have already published, they possess additional interest and importance from the fact that they come from the American Legation at the Mexican Capital. The political affairs of the country seem to be progressing more favorably—the fear of the European coalition, of which the people of Mexico are fully advised, causing all parties to rally around the Constitutional Government. There is little doubt that if Mexico were not hampered pecuniarily, she would make successful head against the threatened invasion.

H. B. M. gun-boat *Steady*, Commander GRANT, arrived at this port yesterday morning from off Charleston Bar. She comes to recruit.

We learn from Wheeling, Va., that Maj. S. W. CRAWFORD, of Fort Sumter, has joined Gen. ROSECRANS' command.

The Tenth Regiment of Maine, Col. BEAL, passed through this City yesterday, *en route* for Washington. It numbers nine hundred men, all of whom are uniformed and equipped, but not armed. The various companies were raised in Portland, Saco, Lewiston, Norway, Auburn, and Aroostook.

The Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Senator WILSON, and Capt. FOLLETT'S Battery of Flying Artillery, from Boston, are expected in this City—the battery this afternoon, and the regiment to-morrow morning. Preparations have been made to give them a fine reception.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, after passing a number of resolutions, fixing the location of election polls, and adopting a resolution appropriating $500 to the Bond-street Homœpathic Dispensary, adjourned to Thursday.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was convened and adjourned until the 15th, by Justice BARNARD, yesterday. The April Term, which had been continued during the Summer, was adjourned *sine die*. Judge DALY, at Chambers of the Common Pleas, discharged certain parties from arrest, charged with an assault and battery upon WM. T. BIRDSALL, Esq. The parties were connected with the Gov. Morgan Light Artillery, and were discharged because they were not specifically identified with the assault.

The Stock market yesterday was strong in prices and active in demand, and speculation on the street was more spirited than at any time since the 20th July. New York Central sold at 76¼@76½; U. S. 6 ₰ cents. of 1881 at 92⅜ ₰ cent. The Bank return shows an increase of $1,686,000 on the specie line, as compared with the previous weekly statement. Exchange on London 107@107½ ₰ cent.

The business in Breadstuffs, especially Wheat and Corn, yesterday, was quite extensive. Shipping lots of Flour and Corn advanced, and Wheat declined slightly. The transactions in Pork and Beef were rather light, though both were quoted somewhat cheaper, while free sales of Lard were reported at buoyant prices. Whisky was in very moderate request, as were also Lime, Naval Stores, Oils, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Seeds and Metals. Teas and Sugars were in demand, and were stiffly held. The Freight engagements were limited.

The Two Guarantees for Peace—Food and Clothing.

The South took their warrant for rebellion in the assumption that the world must be clothed, and that it could afford to allow no check to be put upon the villanies of those who produced the fibre which others spun and wore. It entitled them to upset a Government: or rather conspire for its destruction; and steal, rob and murder with impunity. Should other nations disprove or interfere, all the rebels had to do, as they supposed, was to threaten to withhold the staple, to bring the remonstrants upon their knees in abject submission. The grand text—*experimentum crucis*—has been applied. Cotton has been withheld, and the world, apparently, had manhood enough not to make the sacrifice demanded, and seeks to supply itself, as best it can, from other sources, and forego the use of what these cannot furnish. But as if not to tempt selfishness or cupidity too far, Providence, at this juncture, gave to the North the prerogative of the supply of food, if the South had that of clothing. It is now proved that the two great nations of Europe, from whom any interference was anticipated from the blockade of cotton, are lamentably short in their grain crops; that of England lacking 64,000,000 bushels, and that of France 80,000,000 of an adequate supply, making the almost fabulous amount of 144,000,000 of bushels, which must be furnished by other lands. The evidence of this deficit, as well as our means of supply, are well stated in our commercial columns. If the amount of the deficit is only proximately ascertained, enough is known to show that the two countries will need the surplus of the world to save them from hunger.

This is a want of our nature not to be trifled with. Supply this in abundance, and men will bear all other burdens. No person understands this better than the present Ruler of the French. Give them food, and that volatile people will pay very little attention to the exercise of his prerogative, or to his schemes of national advancement, or personal ambition. But a hungry man is the most dangerous of politicians and of political economists, as the remedy for his sufferings is always sought in a change of the existing *status*, or institutions. There is no reasoning with an empty stomach. The French Government have always taken good care never to have had the necessity of engaging in such a controversy, by eking out from its own exchequer what private thrift could not provide, and of exercising a provident care to see that a timely and adequate supply of food, at not exorbitant prices, was always within reach. It has, in times of dearth, cheapened the price of bread for a whole Winter, at all the bakeries in Paris, by defraying a part of its cost. It always anticipates the evil, and early encourages importations by throwing open its ports, as it is now doing, whenever the crop is a poor one. England has provided by a general act, what France accomplishes by extraordinary ones, and gives food at cost to its subjects, whether the crops be good or bad.

In the face of such a pressing want, these countries will be only too glad to remain on good terms with the people upon whom they must chiefly depend for supply. The table must be daily laid with nearly its usual abundance, but the clothing that any well-to-do family has on hand may perform its use, without renewal, for a year, if it does not meet all the conditions of taste or fashion. But what is common, through economy is always in good taste. The best of us are well content this year to put up with our old garments. We have in this respect set a good example to the Old World. Since January we have taken $50,000,000 less of its textiles than we did in the same time last year. We have helped to show the South that we can do without cotton till she is glad to part with it in an honest way, having learned the lesson that no position is strong enough to secure impunity for lawlessness or crime. The problem for us to solve, consequently, is not how we are to counteract the machinations of France or England in favor of the rebellion, but how much of our overflowing abundance we can supply to their necessities; these, we are assured, will require weekly importations to the amount of 2,769,224 bushels for the whole year, to end on the 31st of August, 1862. This is an addition to the wants of Spain, Belgium and Holland, the crops of which are also short. This weekly consumption could probably be met by this country, had we the means of transportation, assuming a considerable portion of it to be made up of Indian corn. This crop last year was so excessive, that for months it has commanded only ten cents per bushel in Illinois, on the lines o its railroads. Of the amount of wheat produced the present year, it is too early to form an estimate. The surplus is very large, although the crop is hardly an average one. There is, however, a good deal of old wheat in the country. The great drawback will be in means of transportation. The leading avenue, the Erie Canal, will be closed by ice within two months from this time. This work delivered at tide-water, the past year, about 1,600,000 tons of breadstuffs, or 52,000,000 bushels. The Erie and Central Railroads delivered about 450,000 tons, equal to about 15,000,000 bushels. This was at the rate of 1,800,000 bushels per week, for the canal, and 300,000 per week for the two roads. The canal may be able to deliver 24,000,000 bushels before it is closed. The railroads can increase their delivery, but these have never transported any considerable quantities that were not first collected by water on the eastern shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, which cannot be done in the Winter season. The corn for export is produced 1,000 miles from New-York, and seldom or never has borne the expense of transportation by railroad. As the Mississippi River is closed, we do not see how this can come forward after the Winter sets in. The supply from this country, consequently, is likely soon to be limited to the capacity of our railroads, and must fall far short of the demand. With adequate means for its movement, it is probable this country might supply a very considerable portion of the European deficit. The deliveries at Chicago equal about 2,000,000 bushels per week. We can assume as much more for the other Western lake ports. This would give 4,000,000 bushels weekly, supplying the foreign demand, and leaving some 1,200,000 bushels for domestic consumption.

While want of means of transportation must limit the supply from this country far below the foreign demand, the amount exported has been unprecedented, and will continue to be for the year. When all the world is reaching forth its hands for food, it will come forward greatly in excess of ordinary calculations. Where there is a will, there is always a way. We shipped from this port, the past week, produce valued at over $3,000,000. Foreign nations may be assured that we can do much, and shall do all we can to supply their necessities. We have a double motive—to make money, and to sustain our present independent position as a means for prosecuting the war. The demand for our crops has fortunately released us of all apprehension of a drain of specie, and that foreigners might interfere in our controversy. This they will never do, till their deficit of 144,000,000 bushels of grain is made up. We need have no fear of a quarrel about clothing till the greater necessity of food is disposed of.

The Great Eastern—New Facts about Ocean Steamships.

We have at length, in the graphic narrative from our Correspondent, published in yesterday's TIMES, a full and reliable account of the mishap encountered by the *Great Eastern*. His letter shows that the ship was sent to sea in the most wretched trim and disorder—every moveable in her being free to thrash and tumble about at every roll. But it also shows that as to strength of hull and engines the Great Ship was all that could be desired—and this is a point of the highest importance, for weakness was the chief trouble apprehended. But ships must not only hold together and keep afloat; they must be guided with ease and celerity by apparatus of unfailing strength and durability. In this respect the *Great Eastern* failed, for it appears that she would come out of the trough of the sea *before* her rudder broke. Now it may have been that her helm could not be moved far enough—we know that her steering geer was always troublesome—or that the official investigation will show a mere accidental, not a radical defect. Let us suppose the worst, however—that she could not be steered at all in a heavy sea. It would be idle to say that she had not headway enough, on account of the loss of her paddles; ships must be steered at a much less speed than nine knots, or they are failures. How is this grand defect to be certainly remedied? Mr. EDWIN STEVENS built a vessel, some years since, which, having a maximum speed of only eight miles, was turned end for end in one minute and a half, repeatedly, without using the rudder, or making any headway whatever. She had two screws; one was backed, the other driven forward. Various steamboats and sea-vessels, having disconnected paddle-wheels, have been spun round on their own centres, entirely irrespective of the steering apparatus. To say that the *Great Eastern* would not have done the same thing, similarly arranged, is to say that she could not move at all, for it is a simple question of *power*, and there was power enough in her to lift her into the air bodily, at the rate of a fathom a minute. Nor is there any reason to doubt that moving one of her paddle-wheels forward and backing the other, would have brought her out of the trough of the sea, or that disconnecting one and driving the other would have done it. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL'S original plan was to put in this disconnecting apparatus. But there were no paddles at all—they had been carried away. True, but must all ships have weak paddles because the *Great Eastern* had them? Her wheels had no out-board bearing; the arms started from a short hub and ran diagonally, or "dishing," in the worst possible shape for lateral strength. It would be the easiet thing in the world to make stronger paddle-wheels and to disconnect them so as to spin the ship around without any rudder.

But is there not a still better remedy for this radical defect, and for others, which, having nothing to do with seaworthiness, have much influence on economy? Two screws, actuated by all the propelling power of a full-powered ship, must and will steer her in the manner shown. Are they not superior in other particulars? In the first place, all ships small enough to enter harbors—and this is the practical limit of size—are certain to roll. As we have before remarked, the *Great Eastern* never did roll in an ordinarily rough sea, *as much* as smaller vessels, but when we come to measure her by the hurricane billows of the Atlantic, even her depth and beam are so trivial compared with their mountain proportions, that roll she must; there is no help for it; and those philosophers among us who criticize the *Great Eastern* because she does roll had better begin their rudiments. It is as ridiculous as their other profound criticism—that she is a failure as to speed. Perhaps they expect one horse-power to move either one ton or four tons at the same speed—just as it happens. The London *Times*—the great Reliable—was to have her go at twenty knots; Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL built her for fifteen, and fifteen she runs. The paddle-wheels of a large ship, then, being, say twice as far from the centre as those of an ordinary ship, rise and fall, come out of water and bury themselves in it, and strain and race, to twice the ordinary extent. So serious is this difficulty in small vessels, that the screw, which sticks to its work most of the time, instead of flourishing in mid-air, has been largely employed, and is gaining favor on all rough seas. Double this difficulty, and the necessary loss of power, risk of breakage and strength, and hence weight of parts, become formidable defects. Two distinct means of propulsion were put into the *Great Eastern*, for two excellent reasons: 1st, to avoid disaster by the possible failure of one; 2d, to distribute the weight over a larger buoyant area of bottom, and so avoid local and excessive strain in a sea-way. The fact that she steamed off a nine knots without strain or leak, minus paddles and rudder, is a striking indorsement of these principles. But will not two *screws* accomplish still better results? Their engines and boilers can be put anywhere within the length of the ship, and so distribute the weight, while either may propel the ship independently of accident to the other or its engines. Besides, the style of engine could be greatly improved. The very short stroke and outrageous proportions now due to the small space between the central shaft and the side of the vessel, would give place to the small cylinder and long stroke—that excellent feature of American steamboat engines. Two-thirds of the *Great Eastern's* power was in her screw; hence another screw, instead of her paddles, would increase her speed. But we believe that, with such a beam, *three screws* would perfect the method of propulsion. If paddles are to be abandoned, no more than nine knots can be got out of one screw, for there is not depth enough to make it larger. Two screws of the maximum depth would hardly do more than fifteen, and even these would be too deep for most harbors; and that they would be clumsy and lose power is already proved by the *Great Eastern's* history. Each of three screws could be made shallower and lighter, the engines could be better distributed and proportioned, a greater speed could be obtained, and if one should fail, there would still be two to lose. That they would work harmoniously is a matter of practice. Two screws, closer together than the three would be, are now working well on a large number of Atlantic, Sound and Lake boats.

While the *Great Eastern* has these radical defects, then, we fail to discover the first inherent, radical or necessary element of failure in *large ships*, because they are large. On the contrary, the *Great Eastern's* defects may be remedied in accordance with, not mere speculation, but practice, as we have shown, while she has already proved herself all that could be expected or desired, in many important particulars. In one particular, however, she has not even yet been so fully tested as we could wish. She has not, as far as we can learn, tried the strength of her back by alternately resting on her ends and her centre in a head sea of the largest proportions. There is certainly no evidence that she would be strained; and if she were, it proves nothing against *large ships*; for if the light tubes of the Victoria Bridge can hold forty-ton engines and trains surging at full speed without any centre support at all, the strength of ships of any length is a mere question of proportion.

We are aware that the general verdict of the public is that the *Great Eastern* is unmanagable, and hence that all large ships must be unmanagable because they are large. This thoughtless, careless conclusion has no foundation in fact, reason, history or science. On the contrary, the guiding of a ship, large or small, is a mere question of *power*. Now power is something that engineers know about; they can produce it in any extent, and distribute and apply it in any desirable manner. The exact effect of the sea on a mammoth ship, however, was something that they did not understand, in default of practice. Now that they may conclude, from the practice, that very large ships cannot be guided in the ordinary manner with celerity, at low speeds, in a high sea, all they have to do is to arrange the propelling power of the ship in such a manner as to *force* the ship in the required direction. That this is not only feasible, but, for the reasons stated, an improvement in other particulars, is so largely a matter of practice, that there can be no reasonable doubt on the subject.

NEUTRALITY IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—The Toronto *Leader* has not labored in vain. Col. RANKIN has been arrested, and the work of enlisting soldiers for the Federal Army in Canada has been suspended. Col. RANKIN, it will be remembered, is a member of the Provincial Legislature, who has lent himself earnestly to the business of mustering a company of Lancers for service in a regiment of that description of troops now organizing at Detroit. The *Leader*, as the Government organ, has followed his labors with the utmost impatience. It has called attention to the patent violation of the Neutrality laws involved in the enterprise, and is now rewarded with the spectacle of his arrest and the cessation of the work.

In all this we do not distinctly see the right of anybody to complain. RANKIN must have been aware of the illegality of such enlistments, and can hardly resent the imposition of a penalty clearly stated in the Queen's proclamation. The Government of the United States, which has repeatedly declared its disinclination to accept such levies, and which has afforded Mr. RANKIN no specific encouragement, has certainly no complaint to make. On the contrary, such rigor in the enforcement of the law must be hailed with entire satisfaction, as the best assurance of the fidelity with which the Colonial authorities are disposed to observe their neutral obligations.

In this connection, however, we may be pardoned a regret that the long-contemplated union of the several Colonial Governments along our Northern frontier has not been consummated; so that principles so consistently practiced at Toronto, in Canada West, might be carried out with commensurate vigor at Halifax, in Nova Scotia. At the latter place the Neutrality laws, notwithstanding the royal proclamation, has fallen into singular neglect. A large business, we are told, has sprung up in the way of shipping supplies, embracing various articles contraband of war, to the rebels, under cover of clearances to West India ports; and we are assured that one of the most enterprising of these abettors of the insurrection is one WEIR, a member of the Provincial Council. It would seem only fair that the same measure as is meted out to legislators of Canada, should be measured again to the legislators of Nova Scotia; especially as the contrariety of policy appears to suggest suspicions, that where the laws bear to the disadvantage of the North they are scrupulously applied; and disregarded only where the South is in some way the gainer. The net result of such various justice, is clearly aid and comfort to the rebellion.

COL. MULLIGAN.—We find in some of the Western papers a late and very feeble effort to hold the gallant Col. MULLIGAN responsible for the loss of his army at Lexington. It is suggested that he "fought well, but planned badly;" and it is asked why he did not evacuate Lexington and retreat to the north side of the river while he had command of the ferry-boats, seeing, as he must have seen, that he could not long resist an investing force so large as came against him.

This seems to us a very stupid, as well as unjust, criticism. Col. MULLIGAN was sent to Lexington, Missouri, for the express purpose of holding it against all rebel comers. He did hold it five days against fearful odds, and long enough for reinforcements to have reached him, which, according to Gen. FREMONT, were sent to his rescue, and barely failed to save him.

In the absence of discretionary power, Col. MULLIGAN was bound to obey orders and hold his position at Lexington. It may be that he sent messengers to inquire of the Major-General commanding, whether he should evacuate his fortification if attacked by an overwhelming force. But he got no reply. It is one of the grounds of complaint alleged against Gen. FREMONT that Col. MULLIGAN'S messenger had to wait three days in St. Louis before he could get an audience. And three days are a seriously long time in the siege of a garrison where the men are kept under fire, day and night, and are suffering for water besides.

It cannot be otherwise than that all the facts connected with the fall of Lexington will, in due time, be inquired into by a Court-martial. For the present, the attempt to involve Col. MULLIGAN in the blame, who bore the brunt of the siege so bravely, and whose heroism stands out so signally as one of the brightest incidents of the war, seems a wanton act of indecency and cruelty.

A TIMELY DISCOVERY.—The *Journal of Commerce* has hit upon a plan for closing up the war and bringing the Union back to its old integrity. It says:

"Whenever politicians of the North are willing to cut off Abolitionism from politics and firmly disavow the principle of emancipation from all management in the political economy of the United States, we believe that a strong conservative response will be heard from the South, and that *a party will be organized, and that of overwhelming force, which will drive radical Pro-Slaveryism, and Secessionism, and State Rightsism into outer darkness.* Then we may hope for a glorious reunion."

The *Journal's* millenium, then, must be near at hand,—for there has been no time for many years when abolitionism had less to do with politics than now. The number of those who demand that the war for the Union should be converted into a war of emancipation, is very small, and they have had absolutely no influence whatever on the policy of the Government. From the beginning of the war to the present moment the Administration has steadily refused to give it any such complexion,—and in this decision it has been sustained by the great body of the people. If this were all, therefore, that is required for the restoration of the Union, that task might be very speedily accomplished. The *Journal*, however, is much too sanguine. The Southern rebels are prompted by no such motives as it ascribes to them. They aim at the overthrow of our National Government, and will be satisfied with nothing short of that consummation.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN OFFICERS.—Our Paris correspondent represents very forcibly the injury done to the American character abroad by the constant statements that our Government is invoking the aid of foreign officers to take command of our armies. The preposterous story, that President LINCOLN has offered GARIBALDI the position of Commander-in-chief, continues to circulate through the European Press, and is almost universally believed. Similar statements concerning other officers are equally current, and are producing the impression that we are not only utterly destitute of the military ability requisite for command, but that we are ostentatiously proclaiming our imbecility in this respect, and begging aid of the European Powers. An official note has been published in the *Constitutionnel*, intended to correct these misstatements;—it denies, very explicitly, the general statement, and seems broad enough to cover the whole case. But something still more authoritative from our own Government would be timely and useful. It ought to be made known everywhere that we do not distrust our own ability to command our own armies, and that, although foreign officers of ability and merit may find employment here, it will not be because the United States feel helpless without them.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICE.—The People's Union movement promises to give us a better class of office-holders than the machinery of party has secured to us for the past few years. In selecting new men for places of public trust, however, those who have the movement in charge would do well not to forget that *experience* is of very great value in every department of the public service. Men who are entirely new to the halls of legislation, however honest, public-spirited and able they may be, lack one very important qualification for the highest usefulness,—and their best efforts to promote the public welfare will often fail simply from want of familiarity with the ways and means of making them effective. Wherever, therefore, it can be done, the public good will be promoted by the selection of men who have had some experience of public life, provided that experience has developed the other qualifications required.

Railroad Accident—Fatal Result.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 7.

An engine and three cars of a freight train on the O. & M. Railroad broke through the trestle-work near Cochran, Sunday morning. The engineer and fireman were killed.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

German Sentiment in Favor of the Government—Mr. Bates Hostile to Gen. Fremont—The Secessionists of Baltimore Still Troublesome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861.

An intelligent citizen of Washington, a native of Germany, returned home yesterday, after a brief visit to his fatherland. He represents German sentiment as unanimous in favor of the triumph of the Government, and the feeling is universal that Slavery must be abolished. The impression among the less-informed classes is that the election of LINCOLN was equivalent to a declaration of emancipation, and that this is what the war is about. In Paris he found the current of feeling running in the opposite direction. It seems that the French name of BEAUREGARD, and the rebel whispers of a restoration of Louisiana to the dominions of France, have had considerable influence in forming public opinion in that country as to American affairs. But this French bias for the rebeldom is probably confined to the classes who keep up a correspondence with their friends and countrymen in New-York and Louisiana, and who, from their active personal interests and sympathies, make a great deal of noise, and seem to the American residents, with whom they are brought into frequent contact, to make up French opinion. It is, nevertheless, well known that the Government of that country sympathizes with ours, and it, no doubt, represents the great heart of the French nation, which cordially hates Slavery, and is wedded to ideas of "liberty, equality and fraternity."

It is said that Mr. BATES is very hostile to Gen. FREMONT, and almost insists upon his recall as a *sine qua non* of his remaining in the Cabinet. It is probable that Mr. BATES' greatest objection to FREMONT is based on his proclamation, declaring the rebel slaves free. The conservatism of the Attorney-General is well known to be one of his unchangeable characteristics; and while he would defend the confiscation of other property, he shrinks from touching the "peculiar institution," except when it becomes actively auxiliary to rebellion. But I predict that the recall of FREMONT, if it takes place at all, will not be based by the Administration upon the proclamation of liberty. The President thought proper to modify it, on the grounds of expediency; but no one will deny the right to abolish Slavery by martial law when it is clearly ascertained that the existence of the institution is incompatible with the maintenance of the Union and the suppression of the rebellion. The rebels have themselves vindicated this right of emancipating slaves by their wholesale confiscations. Certainly it will not be pretended that Mr. BELMONT'S $350,000 worth of tobacco, at Richmond, was actively employed in overthrowing the rebellion; yet, the rebel Government has not scrupled to confiscate it, simply because it was the property of a Union man. And this is only one of many such cases which are occurring under a general enactment of the rebel Congress. We are informed, also, that the rebels in Kentucky are running off the slaves of the Union men in that State, to sell or employ them for their own benefit. The Secessionists of Baltimore are said, by the *Tribune* correspondent, to declare that the South will itself emancipate the slaves, as a *dernier* resort, "rather than suffer the rebellion to be put down." This is what I predicted six or eight months ago, and "to this complexion it will come at last." Mr. TOOMBS is said to have threatened emancipation two years ago, rather than be thwarted in the scheme of Southern independence. And in truth, the demagogues who precipitated the country into civil war, ostensibly on the ground that Slavery was endangered by submission to a "Black Republican" Administration, never believed in the danger, nor cared for the fate of the institution, but were moved solely by disappointed ambition, and a determination to destroy the Government when they lost the power of controlling it.

FREMONT will not be recalled in consequence of his proclamation of emancipation,—that measure being decidedly popular with the great body of the Northern people, and with the most reliable friends of Union in the South. If he wins a victory, or even avoids a defeat, there will be a strong disposition to sustain him, in consequence of the boldness of his measures, that quality always inspiring confidence and respect with the masses of mankind. The great defect of his character is probably the vain-glorious love of state, which causes him to be ensnared into all sorts of absurdities by the toadies who surround him. The following, which I clip from a morning newspaper friendly to him, is a case in point:

"Mrs. FREMONT arrived at Jefferson City, from St. Louis, Wednesday afternoon, and was received at the depôt by the General and Staff, and a detachment of sixty of his body guard, and escorted to the camp."

The wives of public officers are private persons, in this Republican country. They are not known to our laws. In social life they deserve, and should receive all honor; but they have no claim to public receptions at the cost of the public treasury, and of the time of those employed in the public service. The wife of an Emperor or King, or of a Royal Governor, is an official person, by the laws of monarchical government; but the American Republic discards all such stately forms, and knows only the man, who for the time being holds the office. An American official, therefore, who affects royal state, is guilty of a sort of usurpation, and, what is more fatal to him, renders himself ridiculous.

The Secessionists of Baltimore are yet far from being subdued. I learn that they will hotly contest the legislative election with the Unionists. EVERDY JOHNSON is said to be apprehensive of defeat. That able, widely-circulated, and thoroughly jesuitical organ of the rebels, the Baltimore *Sun*, begins to show its teeth again, after a silence of three or four weeks. It should have been suppressed long ago. It will be very guarded, but it will use every effort to fan the flame of disloyalty, in its adroit way, between this and election day. It is said that the irregularities of SICKLES' Brigade, down in the lower counties, have damaged the Union cause, if there can be said to be such a cause in that part of the State. The general order of Gen. MCCLELLAN, of the 1st inst., warning the perpetrators of such outrages that they will be punished by death, is timely. OBSERVER.

The Great Eastern.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF PASSENGERS HELD ON BOARD.

At a meeting of the passengers on board the steamer *Great Eastern*, held on her return to port after being disabled in the gale of the 12th September, 1861, Rev. W. PATTON, D. D., of New-York, in the Chair, the Committee, which at a previous meeting had been appointed to draft resolutions, presented the following, which were read:

First.—That we recognize with gratitude the kind care of Almighty God in protecting us during the peril of the storm, and bringing us at last safely out of our dangers.

Second.—That we feel it to be our imperative duty to state that the *Great Eastern* was sent to sea thoroughly unprepared to face the storms which every one must expect to meet in crossing the Atlantic; and that if it had not been for the extraordinary strength of the hull and the skill which was manifested in the construction of the vessel and its engines, in all human probability every soul on board would have perished. We call particular attention to the ballasting of the *Great Eastern*, the state of her paddle-wheels, the position of the boats, the insecure and most perilous character of her internal fittings, and the careless way in which she was stowed; owing to which carelessness, in fact, a large portion of our luggage has been most recklessly and utterly destroyed.

Third—That we desire to express our satisfaction with the conduct of Capt. WALKER, especially since the occurrence of the disaster which overtook the ship, which has been marked by a high degree of courage, facility of resources, energy, untiring perseverance and nautical skill, to which the safety of the ship and passengers is in a great measure attributable.

Fourth—That we would also acknowledge with deep thankfulness the sense we entertain of the valuable scientific suggestions of one of the cabin passengers, HAMILTON E. TOWLE, of Grester, N. S., Civil Engineer, made in order to repair the injuries sustained by the steering apparatus of the vessel, and of the patient attention with which, at much personal inconvenience, he assisted Capt. WALKER until the ship was enabled again to proceed.

Fifth—That some suitable testimonial of our appreciation of the skill and services of Mr. TOWLE be provided and presented to him by the passengers.

Sixth—That we regret being obliged to condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the confusion and mismanagement evident in every arrangement relating to the comfort and convenience of passengers of all classes, and we have been grieved by the waste and wanton destruction which we have witnessed.

Seventh—That, feeling that there is ground for the gravest possible censure, we respectfully urge that the Board of Trade should be asked to make immediate inquiry into the condition of the ship when she was sent to sea.

Eighth—That the unanimous and heartfelt thanks of this meeting be given to the Captain of the brig *Magnet*, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, for his ready response to our appeal to lay by us in our distress on the night of Saturday, the 14th instant, and the following day. (Signed,)

BENJ. F. ANGEL, Chairman, New-York.
THOMAS B. FORWOOD, Liverpool.
MONTGOMERY GIBBS, New-York.
D. V. MCLEAN, Easton, Penn.
CECIL MORTIMER, London.
JAMES PHALEN, Paris.
CORNELIUS WALFORD, London.

After discussion, the whole were adopted with only two dissentient voices, and ordered to be signed by the Chairman, on behalf of the meeting.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Yesterday afternoon, according to the bills, was the "opening of the Fall and Winter dramatic season, with a full company, and all the accessories for a triumphant dramatic campaign." A large attendance of Mr. BARNUM'S lieges gave cheeriness to the occasion, and the production of a dramatic version of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS' new novel, *Great Expectations*, rendered it important to the more critical. Previous to the play, Mr. BARNUM addressed the audience in the following poetical vein:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:
"That Prince of Humbugs, BARNUM," so it appears
Some folks have designated me for several years—
Well, I don't murmur; indeed, when they embellish it,
To tell the truth, my friends, I rather relish it,
Since your *true* humbug 's he, who, as a "host,"
For the *least money entertains you most.*
In *this* sense I'm a "humbug," I succumb!
Who, as a "General" thing, brought out Tom Thumb?
Who introduced (you can't say there I sinned)
The Swedish Nightingale, sweet Jenny Lind?
Who brought you living whales from Labrador?
The HIPPOPOTAMUS, from Nilus shore!
The BEARDED LADY with her (h)"airs and graces,"
The AZTEC CHILDREN, with their normal faces!
The TWINS OF SIAM, rarest of dualities—
Two ever separate ne'er apart realities!
The FAMILY OF ALBINOS; the Giraffe,
The famous BABY SHOW that made you laugh.
The HAPPY FAMILY—cats, rats, doves, hawks—harmonious,
Their voices blend in tones euphonious.
The great SEA LION, from Pacific's coast—
"The Monarch of the Ocean"—no empty boast.
Old ADAMS' BEARS, cutest of brute performers,
In modern "peace meetings" models for reformers.
That living miracle—the LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
Whose figures confound HERRMANN, the "Prestidigitator."
The GRAND AQUARIA, an OFFICIAL story
Of life beneath the waves in all its glory.
The curious "WHAT IS IT," which you thought spunky,
Won't call a man, and *cannot* call a monkey.
These things, and many more time forbids to state,
I first introduced, if I did not originate.
The "World's *Seven* Wonders," pooh! let *them* invite you?
Here "SEVEN" SALOONS *all* wonder-FULL delight you.
To call *this* "humbug" admits of no defence,
For all is shown for *five and twenty cents.*
And now, good friends—to use less rhyme than reason—
To-day reopens our dramatic season.
Therefore I welcome you! And though we're certain
To raise "GREAT EXPECTATIONS" with the curtain,
And "play the DICKENS" afternoon and nightly,
I bid you welcome none the less politely.
To these my "*quarters*," merry and reliable,
That *yours* are always welcome undeniable;
And, PATRICK HENRY-like, I say I boast of it,
If that be "humbug," gentlemen, "make the most of it."

Descending, not unwillingly from Pegasus, Mr. BARNUM addressed a few remarks to his audience in plain prose. The text was simple enough. He congratulated his audience on having BARNUM, and felicitated himself on having an audience. He condoled with himself for an unfortunate clock speculation, but felt pleased that the world had thereby snatched from the clockmaker what was meant for mankind. Much that was said was to the point, and although egotistical not improper on such an occasion. Any man who gives as much for twenty-five cents as Mr. BARNUM gives may be permitted a slight rein to his fancy. Like an experienced talker he interspersed his speech with several anecdotes of a political and humorous character, and introduced a novel effect. The novel effect referred to consisted in the production of a black cat, which Mr. BARNUM averred had been purchased at a cost of twenty-five dollars, from a countryman who declared that it was cherry colored. When the cat had been paid for the countryman admitted that its color was that of the black cherry, whereupon Mr. BARNUM found himself incontinently sold. Inasmuch as he regarded it as a good joke, the audience could not in decency do otherwise.

An effective play has been made out of Mr. DICKENS' excellent story. It is a difficult matter, of course, to satisfy all the tastes excited by the announcement of such a piece; a very ungrateful task to condense a work which has been conned so closely by the masses. All that the dramatist can do is to give us a broad suggestion of certain scenes which we remember in a better shape, or at all events in the shape which has created the first and most lasting impression on our minds. In stringing together some of the best scenes, Mr. AIKEN has succeeded, we think, in preserving the stronger traits of the novel, and has assuredly made an effective play. It has been placed on the stage with care, and is acted in many respects admirably. Mrs. PRIOR'S *Pip*, Mrs. FRANCE'S *Miss Havisham*, Mr. BRIDGMAN'S *Pumblechook*, Mr. JAMISON'S *Orlick*, and Mr. HADAWAY'S *Joe Gargery* are sketches of true dramatic merit. Nor can we omit from this list the very admirable performance of Miss ADDIE LE BRUN, who in the first act plays the part of the youthful *Pip*. If the lady who impersonates *Mrs. Joe Gargery* would but "moderate the rancor of her tongue," and ascend from the bawling level of an obdurate fishwife, to a common altitude of stage shrewishness, she too might be worthy of praise. Her conception of the character is good enough, but her manner is stilted and ridiculous to the last degree.

The play was received with favor by a large audience, and will doubtless enjoy a long run.

WINTER GARDEN.—The comedy called "Le Testament de Cæsar Girodot," from which Miss GRACE WALCOT has obtained her piece called "The Cup and the Lip," is so peculiarly Frenchy that a successful adaptation of it implies a very high order of literary tact. It is a work that depends almost exclusively on dialogue. A number of persons assemble to hear a will read, each of the tribe expecting that he or she will be the possessor of the fortune of the deceased. To the American mind a will is rather a serious document. It is written in the shadow of death, and not infrequently is intended to cover some of the negligencies and short-comings of life. A French dramatist views it in a totally different light. With him it is a capital practical joke; an opportunity for displaying a vast amount of *post-mortem* fun. In the present case the will contains nothing but a series of "sells." All the expectants are led to believe that they will inherit up to the last moment, when an awful "but" occurs, and the testator wriggles out of his bequest with a general order that an election is to be held amongst his relatives for an heir. A document of so exceptional a character is of course calculated to draw out the peculiarities of the deceased's next of kin in no very amiable light, and herein the dramatist finds his opportunity. All being hollow, it is easy to produce a certain amount of sound, but the sound is not pleasant to the ear. It is harsh, selfish, grating. Only in the last act do we find two of the characters rising superior to the mean motives that actuate the rest, and here for a distinct object of their own—matrimony.

The "Cup and the Lip," it seems to us, is deficient in those subjects which most interest an audience. It depicts, and not inaptly, the rapacity of expectants; it shows us how the hope of riches brings all people to a paltry level. This, if it were the underplot would be well enough, but as the grand scheme of the work, it is unsatisfactory. The little thread of love that can be traced through the five acts, although well enough in its way, does not redeem the piece from the charge of constitutional weakness. Nor does the dialogue, which is frequently good, compensate for the lack of a liberal human motive on which the mind and heart of the audience can repose. Hence, whilst recognizing much that is good from a French point of view, we are afraid that Miss WALCOT'S somewhat liberal version will not meet with a great career. The framework is too slight for so lengthy a piece, the emotions too trivial.

We have seldom seen a piece better played. Mr. WALCOT made his *rentree* as *Isidore*, a character admirably adapted to his peculiar powers, and, although thinner than when we saw him last, played with all his old-time vivacity. Mr. WALCOT, Jr., made his *début* on this occasion, and gave evidence of talent in everything except singing. We would urge him to omit in future the silly song about the war, which he perpetrated last night. Mrs. WALCOT was excellent as *Clementine*. Mr. DAVIDGE played with much spirit, and was ably seconded by Miss ADA CLIFTON. The *caste* also embraced the names of Mr. C. K. MASON, Mr. HALS, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, and Miss FRANCE, all of whom were equal to their respective parts.

The comedy was received with favor, and will be repeated to-night.

The engagement of Mrs. JOHN WOOD came to an end on Saturday night at the Winter Garden. It has been a prosperous one, although the burlesque of "Cinderella" was not regarded by the public as the best medium that could have been found for displaying the lady's powers to advantage. The last week was rendered brilliantly remunerative by the dancing of Señora CUBAS, who flashed upon our firmament like a star of the first magnitude. It is a pity that so admirable an *artiste* could not be retained. To-night the Walcot family commence a short season, playing a comedy from the French, called "The Cup and the Lip." A number of actors of the old school have been exhumed for the occasion.

TOM TAYLOR'S comedy, the "New President," still continues to attract good audiences to Wallack's Theatre. It will probably keep the stage for the present week, and then give place to a novelty.

Some of the more objectionable features of the "Seven Sons" have been modified since its production. It is now thoroughly Union in its tone, and, in consequence, more acceptable to the audience. The literary merits of the play are of too low an order to encourage the slightest hope that it will enjoy a long run. It is a thousand pities that so much admirable scenery has been wasted on such a mass of colloquial garbage.

Professor HERRMANN'S soirees at the Academy of Music are excellently attended, and will, we presume, be continued for several weeks, although announced to come to a speedy termination. It would be folly for the Professor, or his managers, to interrupt a career so happily inaugurated. The opera season at this house will be of very short duration, confined, we hear, to two performances for the benefit of Mr. ULLMANN.

The Bowery Theatre, having passed into the hands of Mr. H. ASHLEY, was opened last night with an Equestrian Company called the "Orion."

The Philharmonic Society, we are glad to observe, are preparing for the musical season. They have secured Irving Hall, where, in future, all the entertainments, including the rehearsals, will be given. A better place for sound could not be found in the City of New-York. All the majestic loveliness of a great body of stringed instruments will be appreciable in this establishment. The location, too, is admirable.

NIXON'S Royal Circus, at Palace Garden, continues to flourish. In addition to the usual attractions a herd of Rocky Mountain Elks will be introduced to-night. Also, the Prussian Athlete, HERR RIENCH, Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE, the Conrad Brothers, &c.

Messrs. FOX & CURRAN, of the Canterbury, are determined not to be behind their neighbors in the way of novelty. They have prepared, at great expense, a new pantomime, called the "Magic Laurel," which will be brought out, to-night, in a style of great splendor.

Mr. TASISTRO, a gentleman of marvelous memory and an excellent elocutionist, will recite SHAKESPEARE'S play of the "Merchant of Venice," entirely from memory, on Wednesday evening, at Irving Hall.

The curious and rather appalling exhibition of Anatomy, at No. 563 Broadway, seems to have found favor with our public. It is largely patronized.

A band of Minstrels, headed by FOX and SHARPLEY, have commenced a season of minstrelsy at the Stuyvesant Institute.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 11 o'clock Saturday night last, as Mr. HERMANN H. PRUSER, of No. 401 Pearl-street, was walking along New Chambers-street, he was accosted by ANN COOK and an unknown man, the latter of whom at once struck him a heavy blow in the breast, which knocked him down. Before he could regain his feet, the two pushed violently against him, soon after which PRUSER discovered that his gold watch, valued at $50, was missing. Subsequently ANN appeared at the pawn-shop of Mr. SOLOMONS, in Grand-street, and wished to pledge the timepiece, but the suspicions of the pawnbroker being aroused, he detained the woman and sent to the Police Head-quarters. Detective MCDOUGALL went to the place, took ANN into custody, and Justice CONNOLLY committed her to the Tombs for trial.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the Sixth Precinct Station-house, upon the body of a woman named SARAH JOHNSON, aged about 30 years, who died very suddenly at the store of JOHN D. HUSTER, No. 58 Park-street. She was one of that unfortunate class who have no home, and had lodged at the Station-house the night previous. Her death is believed to have been caused by intemperance.... MARGARET MULLONE, a native of Ireland, 45 years of age, residing at No. 78 Centre-street, was found dead on the floor of her room yesterday morning, by Officer LOGAN, of the Sixth Ward. The Coroner held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of death from intemperance.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—LOCATION OF ELECTION POLLS—HOMŒOPATHY ENCOURAGED.—At the meeting of the Board last evening a resolution was offered calling for a statement of the names and compensation of all persons employed under the ordinance for distributing the money to the families of volunteers. A report of the Finance Committee in favor of giving a donation of $500 to the Bond-street Homœopathic Dispensary was adopted. The Board adjourned to Thursday evening, when the location of the balance of the election polls will be fixed.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS ARRESTED.—Yesterday, PHILIP SOTTER and PETER DUNN were arrested by Officer GLASS, of the Eleventh Precinct, and taken before Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing from the store of ISAAC BEAR, No. 105 Avenue D, about fifty yards of vest patterns, valued at $200. They were committed in default of $1,000 bail each.

LIBEL AGAINST THE MERCHANTS' BANK DISMISSED.—The libel filed by the United States District Attorney a few days ago against money on deposit in the Merchants' Bank, owned by citizens in the rebel States, was yesterday dismissed, the officers of the Bank having given assurances that the money should not be used for disloyal purposes.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamer *City of Hartford*, while on her upward trip on Friday night last, broke her shaft when passing Saybrook, which obliged her to remain over. She is now at the Novelty Works, undergoing repairs. The steamer *Traveller* takes her place, meantime, upon that route.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republican Convention for the Third Assembly District met at the Fifth Ward Hotel last evening, but adjourned without making a nomination to Friday evening next, at the same place.

New-Jersey.

THE RIOT AT HUDSON CITY—PRESENTATION OF A SWORD AND BANNER.—The excitement attendant upon the difficulty which occurred on Saturday night last, between some members of the Hiram Barney Rifle Regiment and citizens of Hudson City, appeared to have very materially abated yesterday, and it was thought that there would be no further difficulty. It was stated that the matter came up before the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon, but what action will be taken did not transpire. Col. KOSLAY expressed a willingness to deliver up any men to the authorities who should be identified as having been engaged in the riot. Mayor CARPENTER will be confined to the house from his injuries for some time; and in the meantime, Mr. VAN RIPER, President of the Board of Aldermen, will act as Mayor *pro tem.* At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the regiment was presented with a very costly white and blue silk banner, upon which were embroidered the American flag, eagle and shield, together with the name of the regiment. It was a present from ladies in New-York, and was embroidered by Madame FRANCISCA KLEIN. Col. KOSLAY was also the recipient of a sword, with gold mountings. After the ceremony was over, the soldiers and their friends enjoyed themselves with music and dancing until driven away by the rain. Two thousand or more men and women, friends of the soldiers, were present, and all appeared to enjoy themselves. The regiment expects to take its departure on Wednesday or Thursday.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The October Term of this Court was opened yesterday by Judge BROWN and Justices STILLWELL and HOYT. The following named persons were sworn as Grand Jurors:

Morris Reynolds, Foreman.

John Scrymer,	Wm. Pinder,	W. H. Post,
R. A. Quimby,	Wm. Bennett,	Samuel Osman,
Joseph Todd,	Eph. Stelle,	Z. R. Combs,
Joseph Dimon,	Wm. A. Luddar,	Thomas T. May,
John A. Teneyck,	B. J. Voorhees,	John Q. Adams,
H. B. Scholes,	John H. Bennett,	Richard Coffin.
Joseph Wilson,	S. W. Burtis,	J. R. Stillwell.

After the usual charge from the Court, the Jury retired to their labors, when Circuit business was taken up. The petit jurors were sworn, when the trial of civil causes commenced.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for this day—*Nos.* 3, John Mitchell *vs.* Chas. Jordan; 5, Richard Saltonstall *vs.* Abel T. Edgerton; 8, Thomas Wiles *vs.* Frank Swingman; 8, George Haber and another *vs.* Balthazer Schenck; 11, Henry E. Quinan *vs.* George Remsen, Sheriff, &c.; 13, Rich'd Saltonstall *vs.* Elisha Bloomer; 14, Richard S. Williams and others *vs.* Geo. Remsen, Sheriff, &c.; 15, Same *vs.* Same; 16 Richard Saltonstall *vs.* Willie D. Powers; 17, T. W. Field, Administrator, *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company; 18, Same *vs.* Same; 19, Thomas Lynch *vs.* G. Finken and James H. Wheatley; 20, J. H. Harrington *vs.* Bernard Gray; 21, Henry Ritte *vs.* John Buttner and others; 22, John McClelland *vs.* George Remsen, Sheriff; 23, Same *vs.* Same; 24, Charles A. Scott *vs.* Hugh McParlon; 25, T. H. Vetterlein and others *vs.* George Remsen, Sheriff; 26, Henrietta Dieppe *vs.* Frederick Dieppe; 27, George M. Teale *vs.* Charles G. Green; 28, Wm. M. Arnold *vs.* Patrick Tomey.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held, last evening, Alderman FRANKS in the Chair. The Grading and Paving, Assessment and Law Committees made reports, principally upon matters of purely local interest. Inspectors of Election were appointed to fill vacancies in the different Wards; two vetoes were received from the Mayor—one on the resolution appointing the *Star and Standard* to print the official proceedings of the Board, and the other on the resolution adopted on the 23d ult., authorizing the appointment of truant officers. The Board, after the transaction of considerable routine business, adjourned for one week.

CITY COURT.—The October Term of this Court was opened yesterday by Judge REYNOLDS. The Equity and fourth Monday causes will occupy the attention of this Court all the present week. Jury causes will be taken up on the 14th inst.

Political.

It is understood that a meeting of "Straight Republicans"—those opposed to the People's ticket—was held last Saturday evening, when there were about eighty persons present, and it was decided to reorganize the General Committee, and hold primary meetings on Tuesday next, and to hold, also, the different Conventions in accordance with the report of the Executive Committee, adopted in the Republican General Committee, Oct. 1, and which was reconsidered last Friday evening.

The people of Queens County held a mass Union meeting in Hempstead, on Saturday last, and placed in nomination a Union ticket. Ex-Gov. KING called the meeting to order and nominated RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., for Chairman, which nomination was confirmed. The following ticket was placed in nomination:

County Judge—Henry W. Eastman, of Roslyn.
Surrogate—Benjamin W. Downing, of Flushing.
County Clerk—Henry Pearsall, of Rockaway.
Sheriff—Bernardus Hendrickson, of Jamaica.
Superintendent of the Poor—George M. Hyatt.
Member of Assembly—First District, Isaac Coles; Second District, John D. Townsend.

Three Coroners were also placed in nomination. Patriotic resolutions were adopted, together with one inviting Messrs. DICKINSON and TREMAINE to address the people of the County. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and it is believed that the ticket will be adopted by the Republican Convention, which meets on Wednesday next.

A movement is on foot also in Suffolk County to get up a People's ticket.

TO THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE ELEVENTH WARD.—The undersigned have observed with regret that a call for a primary meeting of the Republicans of our Ward, to be held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 8, has been published in several of our city newspapers.

This meeting, if held, will be not only without color of regularity, but in direct contravention of the patriotic action of the General Committee, at its meeting last Friday evening. There seems to be at this time a general determination among good men of all parties to avoid, for this election, all the bitterness which usually attends partisan struggles, and to unite all loyal citizens in support of a single ticket, upon the common platform of a determined prosecution of the war until the rebellion shall be subdued forever. In this patriotic feeling we cordially concur; and we respectfully, but earnestly, urge our fellow Republicans to abstain from any participation in the meeting referred to, and to discountenance it by all proper means.

BROOKYN, Oct. 7, 1861.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	EARL E. MILES,
RODERICK BEEBE,	SAMUEL W. BURTIS,
A. S. BARNES,	JOHN F. MCCOY,
WM. C. DUNTON,	J. N. LAKE,
CHAS. S. MESSINGER,	J. BROOK SANDFORD,
GEO. G. REYNOLDS,	WM. PEET,
WM. M. MUCHMORE,	N. MILLARD,
GEO. S. COE,	J. C. WOODMAN.
SMITH J. EASTMAN,	

CHARLES H. KIMBALL,
C. L. BURNET,
R. W. POTTER,
Delegates to the General Committee.
W. W. GOODRICH,
Secretary of Ward Association.

[Advertisement.]

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A very gentlemanly-looking person, standing in front of Barnum's yesterday, had his hat knocked over his eyes by a passing rough, and literally ruined. He was the gainer by the accident, however, for he stepped into KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and supplied himself with one of his unexceptionable Fall style. KNOX'S assortment is unequaled, as usual.

[Advertisement.]

Lecture in Hoboken this evening at the Baptist Church, by JONATHAN BASTOW, "The English Collier Boy." Subject—"Revolutions Promoters of Civilization. Admittance, 15 cents. Lecture commences at 7½.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS. The number published this morning contains

I. A SUMMARY OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
II. VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.
III. THE SITUATION IN MISSOURI.
IV. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.
V. THE DISASTER TO THE GREAT EASTERN—Full particulars from a passenger.
VI. CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS.
VII. EXTRACTS FROM EXCHANGES—Showing the feeling throughout the country.
VIII. LEADING EDITORIALS—Gen. Fremont Again, Kentucky Affairs, The Contending Forces, Missouri Movements, The War not a Conflict of Races, &c., &c.
IX. THE DISUNION WAR—Being news in detail from the different Departments.
X. THE STATE PRISONERS.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED PAGE OF COMMERCIAL MATTER, containing the latest exhibits of the markets and full reports.

A COLUMN OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, &c.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sure to do good, and are safer than any other remedy, because they extract the matter of disease from the human body. Sold at No. 4 Union-square and No. 294 Canal-st.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

A Bold Stroke.—Importer's Stock at Retail, at No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Neck ties and scarfs, ladies' and gents' linen hdkfs., from 4 cents to $3 each; men's hosiery, shirts and under clothing. Also, a manufacturer's stock of men's and boy's superior fine linen collars, at 10 cents each. An opportunity to purchase from "first hands" at half price will not occur again in a lifetime.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof SAFES, also Herring's Champion Burglar-Proof SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent Chrystallized Iron. The *only material* now known which *cannot be drilled.* HERRING & CO. No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., No. 40 State-st., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Reliable for color, unchangeableness, &c. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Imitable cutter of Hair and Whiskers at No. 1.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a trial of 60 days, it may be returned. Also, Varicocele Trusses, and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

ROWE—ACKLAND.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 7, by Rev. A. A. Willits, of Brooklyn, JOHN W. ROWE to EMMA ACKLAND.

REEVE—DISBROW.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 3, by Rev. L. S. Weed, CHARLES REEVE to HARRIET A. DISBROW, both of this City.

ROBBINS—HORTON.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Worcester, ROYAL E. ROBBINS to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of William R. Horton, Esq.

DIED.

BLEECKER.—On Saturday, Oct. 5, JAMES W. BLEECKER, Esq., aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Rev. Samuel D. Denison and Robert C. Rathbone, and also the Board of Stock Brokers, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Chapel, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 6, after a short and severe illness, Mr. GEORGE R. SMITH, in the 41st year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 28 Catherine-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, to St. James' Church, where a Requiem High Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery. His relatives and friends, also those of his brother Edward, and his father-in-law, Patrick Grady, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 6, at the residence of her uncle, Wm. Graham, No. 97 West 48th-st., ELIZA JOHNSTON, a native of Kilna, County of Londonderry, Ireland, aged 24 years and 6 months.

Funeral services this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock: The relatives and friends, also the members of the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SNIFFEN.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Oct. 6, Mr. SAMUEL F. SNIFFEN, aged 49 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 127th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., without further invitation.

☞ Marrietta, Ohio, papers please copy.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 5, at his residence, suddenly, Rev. JOHN NITCHIE LEWIS, aged 53 years.

Funeral services at the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Rockwell,) Schermerhorn-st., near Nevens, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

STEBBINS.—In Stapleton, S. I., on Monday, Oct. 7, THOMAS LAIDLAW STEBBINS, infant son of Henry L. and Sarah L. Stebbins, aged 6 months and two days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 12 M., this day, (Tuesday,) from the residence of his parents, No. 20 Van Dusen-st.

WIGAND.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 6, ROSI WIGAND, wife of E. O. Wigand, in the 22d year of her age, after a short and severe illness.

DIXON.—In Greenpoint, on Saturday, Oct. 5, ELIZABETH A. CHASE, wife of Henry Dixon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Washington-st., between I and K sts., Greenpoint, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BRUNT.—At the residence of his sister, Mrs. George Richmond, Buena Ridge, Westchester County, on Monday, Oct. 7, Mr. THOMAS BRUNT, of Baltimore, Md., aged 27 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, noon.

VAN GELDER.—In Glen Cove, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 5, PHEBE COLES, wife of John Van Gelder, aged 79 years, 8 months and 18 days.

POTT.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess County, on Sunday, Oct. 6, OTIS GROSVENOR, infant son of Gideon and Catherine Le Roy Pott.

LADIES' GOLD BAND BRACELETS,
FOR SALE LOW,
By G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1861.

THE SECRETARY OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION acknowledges the receipt, during the month of September, of the following supplies for the relief of the sick and wounded of the United States Volunteer and Militia forces:

From the Woman's Central Relief Association, New-York—146 flannel shirts, 75 pairs flannel drawers, 350 bed ticks, 198 pillow-ticks, 86 blankets, 77 quilts, 70 pairs slippers, 12 pieces mosquito netting, 20 packages farinaceous food, 4 water beds, 1 mattress, 4 air pillows, 4 ring pads, 8 rings, half barrel oatmeal, dried fruit, sugar, castile soap, tracts.

From Mrs. Lowe and Miss Fair, Harmony, N. J.—1 cotton wrapper, 1 pillow, 8 pillow-cases, 9 shirts, 12 towels, 3 pounds soap.

*From Lad

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AN ARTIST.—A FRENCH LADY IS WISHING to find a photographic gallery where she would be as partner for her work; she has been employed for several years in the first photography in Paris, and is able to paint the photographs in oil or water color. Specimens will be showed. Call at 127th-st., corner of 6th-av., or address Mrs. O. EBERT, Harlem Post-office, New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 143 23d-st., near 2d-av., in the bakery, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, &c., by a respectable young woman; no objection to do the housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by an obliging, competent, trustworthy young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; is a nice washer and ironer; has no objection to assist in it; can produce the very best of City references from the family she has just left; a good home more desirable than high wages. Can be seen until suited at No. 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., rear building, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A CAPABLE GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or would take care of children and do sewing; no objections to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing, and can cut and fit children's dresses; has no objections to the care of children; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at 80 West 2d-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 148 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, seamstress, or waitress. Has good recommendation from her last place, where she has been for two years. Inquire at No. 51 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ENGLISH Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, waitress and plain sewer, in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress or general housework in a private family, and make herself useful in the family; is a good sewer and understands the care of children; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting, and is considered a beautiful ironer; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 65 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has no objections to the country; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 244 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle if required; a private family preferred; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 11 West 18th-st., for four days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would go out by the day as seamstress alone; understands dressmaking, also cutting and fitting children's clothes; satisfactory references can be given. Call or address No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing; would assist with washing and ironing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 309 Broome-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted for a smart, capable waitress and up stairs servant; is an excellent hand in the dining room; neat as possible both in habits and appearance; is highly recommended by a Brooklyn lady; for sake of a steady place will take very low wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, well disposed Protestant girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; could fill a place as nurse and seamstress; wages not so much an object as a steady home. Apply No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a most respectable young Protestant girl from the north of Ireland; most satisfactory City reference from her last employer. Call or address by note to No. 110 East 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 196 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is capable and obliging, and has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear, Tuesday and Wednesday.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; eight years' City reference. Apply at No. 256 7th-av., top floor, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 128 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference; no objections to go to the country. Call for two days at 83 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, with best City reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 170 Amity-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Welsh girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Apply at No. 267 Avenue A, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; best of references given. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family, by a person fully qualified in the various branches of her business, as her testimonials will certify in every particular. The advertiser will be fully sustained in these assertions by any and all of her late employers, any of whom she feels gratified to say will be happy to serve her as far as lies in their power. All or any commands left for M. C., at No. 265 1st-av., corner of 16th-st., will be promptly attended to, or the advertiser can be seen for two days on the second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, jellies and desserts, boneing of all kinds of fowl, and is a first-rate baker; no objection to do the coarse part of the washing, if required; best of City reference from her last place, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 19 6th-st. between 2d and 3d avs., third story, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived with some of the best families, and can produce the best City reference, as to her character and capabilities; has 9 years' experience. No objection to go to the country, if required. Call or address, for 3 days, to No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A TIDY ENGLISH Protestant woman, with most excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; has lived in the best families in England; four years in America; does all styles of pastries, soups and jellies, preserves and game; wages, $9 to $10; city or country preferred. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches—game, soups, jellies and ice-creams, all kinds of desserts, is an excellent pastry cook, and a splendid bread and biscuit maker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 205 7th-av., second door from the corner of 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as good cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objections to do part of the washing and ironing in a small private family; good City reference can be given; has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Union-court, first floor

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman, understands meats, soups, and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a splendid meat cook and baker of biscuit and pastry; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference, both City and country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as good cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 198 West 29th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good plain cook, who will assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has no objection to do general housework; City references. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 till 4, top floor, back room, No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook; she understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City reference; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 59 West 29th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman, as first-class cook in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; is very capable; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable middle-aged woman as cook in a private family and assist in the washing. Also, a laundress' situation by a thoroughly competent person; good City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go in the country; the best of City and country reference. Inquire at No. 108 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires a situation as first-class cook; also a young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress; both can procure unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, game and cooking in all its branches; makes excellent bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1,257 Broadway, corner 31st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; she is capable, and is a good baker. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 96 20th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; she understands her business well, has the best of City references, and will be well recommended by her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 East 17th-st., corner 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class Scotch Protestant cook, a situation in a first-class family; understands family baking in all its branches; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at or address No. 152 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as good plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable German Protestant girl as good cook and baker; in a private German family preferred; will assist with washing, &c.; City reference. Apply at No. 44½ 6th-av., corner of 4th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 244 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young Protestant girl, as plain cook; she understands washing and ironing; would go as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family, as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; good baker. Has City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 East 25th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman, as first-rate cook; will assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given from her last employer. Apply for two days at No. 248 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by an American Protestant; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 2 Amity-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A COLORED WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 66 Grand-st., back room, first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a private family, as cook; has lived two years in her last place. Apply at No. 80 16th-st., corner 9th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable Protestant girl, as professed cook; can come highly recommended. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable girls; one is an excellent cook, and is willing to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

A COOK—LAUNDRESS.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters; one as cook, the other as laundress; none but the best of families need apply; has excellent reference. Apply in person or by note at No. 460 6th-av.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—TWO YOUNG women wish situations together; one as an excellent good cook; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; has four years' City reference from her last employer; the other as waitress or chambermaid; has four years' City reference from the same employer; both have left in consequence of the family breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUAtion wanted for a smart, obliging, and most respectable servant, who understands all kinds of good family cooking, such as making the best of bread, biscuits, and plain pastry, and a very excellent washer and ironer; is not one of the professed kind, but a good servant, and well recommended. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable, steady girl, with undoubted reference, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found a good cook and laundress; makes excellent bread, pies, &c.; is perfectly willing and obliging; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Has good City reference from her last place, where she lived for four and a half years. Please call, till suited, at No. 111 7th-av., entrance in 18th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 362 2d-av., near 23d-st., room No. 13.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a first-rate baker, and has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or cooking alone; understands all kinds of game and fowl, &c., pastry and baking and soups; has the best of City reference for honesty and sobriety. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, and good baker of bread. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 33 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 552 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has good City reference of three years. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 135 West 13th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl in a small private family as a good cook, washer and ironer. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 Willoughby-st., corner of Hudson-av, Brooklyn, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. Has the best City references. Call for two days at No. 95 West 32d-st.

A PROFESSED COOK IN A PRIVATE family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av.

A COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing, sober, honest and willing girl is anxious to procure a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; can milk, make butter, &c.; is willing and obliging; can enter her place today. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; reference given. Call at No. 235 26th-st., near 1st-av.

A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent dressmaker, who is disengaged, in consequence of sickness in a family where she has worked for the last three years; or would take a situation as dressmaker and seamstress for the Winter. The advertiser is a Protestant, and has good City reference. Call at or address No. 182 7th-av., corner of 22d-st., for the week.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping; she is a good seamstress, and understands the care and management of children; she also can cut out and fit their dresses if required; the best of City references given. Call, or address, W. Y., No. 64 Rhinelander-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—THE ADVERTISER, A widow lady of respectability, wishes a situation as housekeeper; can give the best of reference as to character and ability. Address Mrs. C. D., Box No. 851 Post-office, New-York.

A HOUSEWORKER.—AN HONEST AND excellent girl wants a situation; she understands her business thoroughly, and willing to give her reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, in the City or country, a situation for a smart, capable girl, either as cook or general servant; is a very excellent washer and ironer and good cook; experienced in all kinds of housework and kitchen work; very neat, obliging, and quick about her work, and well recommended. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Bergen, corner of Smith-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman in a small family; is a first-class washer and ironer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 286 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl, in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, cut and fit for children; would wish to travel with a lady; no objection to wait on grown children; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 36 West 11th-st., top floor, near 6th-av.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a competent person; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist in taking care of children; City reference. Call at or address No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., fancy store.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as a first-class laundress; understands the business in all its branches; can do up gentlemen's and ladies' linen to perfection, and understands French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 205 7th-av., New-York.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as a first-class laundress; she fully understands her business; does up muslin in the best style; also, fluting and mangling; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as laundress, and will do chamberwork if required; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as laundress, or would be willing to do part of the chamberwork. Call at No. 247 West 43d-st. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

A LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Scotch girl wishes a situation as laundress or as chambermaid and laundress; satisfactory City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 258 7th-av., top floor, between 26th and 27th sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, to take charge of an invalid lady; is fully capable of the business; or as child's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; would assist with the up-stairs work and do plain sewing; the best City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 46 Watts-st., near Varick.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or take care of a lady in her confinement, or would willingly take a cook's situation in a small private family, being perfectly capable to fill either situation; most satisfactory City references given by first-class families. Apply at No. 843 3d-av., between 55th and 56th-sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; has acted in that capacity a long time, and is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can bring the child up by hand, if required. Also a good plain sewer. Can furnish the very best of City reference. Inquire in the fancy-store, No. 947½ Broadway.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN English woman as nurse, can take the entire charge of children from their birth, and bring them up by hand; no objection to go into the country; City references. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 till 4, top floor, back room, No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

A NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, OF great experience, and in every way reliable, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a genteel family; would prefer the care of an infant; references will be entirely satisfactory. Apply at No. 31 West 12th-st.

A NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW, WITH EXperience in children, desires a place as nurse and to do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Apply at No. 144 East 21st-st., Room No. 11.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted, by a genteel young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or as waitress; best City reference given. Call at No. — Madison-av., third house from 40th-st., right side going up.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by an experienced English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; no objections to go to Europe, if required; best of City reference given. Apply for three days at No. 108 West 20th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Scotch Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 184 East 29th-st., for two days, second floor.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wants to procure a situation, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 195 East 13th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 36 West 25th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a highly respectable girl, bearing the highest testimonials of her carefulness and competency, as a nurse and seamstress; is intelligent and of very kind disposition; can cut and fit their clothes, and in every respect a most desirable person; wages not a consideration. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberword and sewing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 483 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go in the country. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 21st-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 21st-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by an experienced person, as child's nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has had the care of children for many years; no objection to travel with a family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 1,256 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., in the fancy-store, for two days.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a steady, respectable person, who understands taking care of a baby from its infancy, or would do light chamberwork or plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 282 6th-av., in the store.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable, steady young woman, a situation as child's nurse; is accustomed to the care of children, and is capable of taking care of a child from its birth. Best of City references. Call at No. 280 West 29th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY A PROtestant young girl, a situation as seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would take care of grown children or assist with the housework; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; the best City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 268 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., in the drug-store.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS to procure employment for a respectable, trustworthy young woman; she is a thorough seamstress, understands boys' clothing, and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; she would be found a very useful and desirable person to any family requiring her services. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG American girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and make children's clothing, or would assist with the care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 40th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS IN want of a situation; is a good dressmaker, and does all kind of family sewing, and makes children's clothes neatly; would wait on a lady, or make herself obliging in a permanent situation; the best of City reference for capability. Apply at No. 109 25th-st., near 7th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; learned dressmaking; is a good plain sewer; operates on the machine; the best City references given. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress; can embroider, or to wait on an invalid lady; good City reference for either capacity. Call, for two days, at No. 415 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress and to take care of children, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City references. Call at No. 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED and trustworthy young woman wants a situation as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork, or would take care of young children; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understand all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 84 Irving-place, where she has lived for the last six years.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as seamstress and assist as nurse or do light chamberwork; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 90 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as seamstress or nurse, who is capable of cutting and fitting children's dresses. Call at No. 236 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable girl, as seamstress and to take care of a child; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 47th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, with first-class reference, wants a situation as waitress in a private family, either in this City or the country. Can be seen for two days, or a note addressed for S. E., at No. 258 East 9th-st., will be promptly attended to.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as first-class waitress; she understands her business perfectly, and has no objection to do light chamberwork or fine washing and ironing if required. Best of City reference. Call at No. 197 7th-av., near 23d-st., second floor, back room.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economize, by employing good faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

SERVANTS—WITH INVESTIGATED CHARACters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Irish, Scotch, American and Welsh, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., 6 doors from Broadway, formerly Bible-house. The German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

A WIDOW LADY, OF MIDDLE AGE, desires a situation as companion to an elderly lady or invalid, or as housekeeper. Address S. D. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

EXCELLENT PROTESTANT NURSES, cooks, seamstresses and other desirable servants are now disengaged, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

UNE FRANCAISE (PROTESTANTE) DEsire se placer dans une bonne famille pour soigner les enfants. Bons renseignements. S'adresse No. 10 rue Oxford, Brooklyn.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a man who for honesty, sobriety, and capability, can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations; will be found willing and obliging and willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer; would keep a small garden in order if required, and go at wages to correspond with the times. Address J. J., Box No 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families both in this country and in England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address B. B., at No. 134 8th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young man as coachman, who understands thoroughly the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; can produce references from his last employer. Call at, or address D. L., No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness store; will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman; understands the care and management of horses; has had much experience; is sober and steady; will take charge of a small garden; will make himself generally useful; City reference. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; will be civil, willing and obliging; has good references. Address J. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper treatment of carriages and horses; can produce the best of references, both City and country. Call or address R. B., No. 1,250 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; will be found civil, willing and obliging; best of City references. Address W. L., Box 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, in the country; is a careful driver. Has the best of reference. Direct to M. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a single man; refers to his last place. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife, with no incumbrance; the man is a first-rate coachman and groom, and is also a good gardener; the woman is a good seamstress, and would take charge of a gentleman's place for the Winter; both are honest and trustworthy, and have good reference. Address F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A single man, a situation as coachman and gardener; fully understands the care and management of horses, and plain gardening in all its branches; can come highly recommended from his last employer. A note addressed to M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant man, as coachman and groom; one who understands his business and can be well recommended by his last employer; is trustworthy and faithful as his reference will testify; best of City reference given; no objection to take charge of an infant of very kind disposition; can cut and fit their clothes, and in every respect a most desirable person; wages not a consideration. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 483 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go in the country. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., or address J. N.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 21st-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by an experienced person, as child's nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has had the care of children for many years; no objection to travel with a family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 1,256 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., in the fancy-store, for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a steady, respectable person, who understands taking care of a baby from its infancy, or would do light chamberwork or plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 282 6th-av., in the store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable, steady young woman, a situation as child's nurse; is accustomed to the care of children, and is capable of taking care of a child from its birth. Best of City references. Call at No. 280 West 29th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY A PROtestant young girl, a situation as seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would take care of grown children or assist with the housework; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; the best City reference given; no objection to the country.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.
MORRIS KETCHUM.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Are ready, and may be had for City funds at either of our Offices.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
We deal in all of the other
GOVERNMENT AND STATE STOCKS,
BANK AND RAILWAY SHARES.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$350,328 33.
C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COGGILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.
A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
FOR 7 AND 3-10TH TREASURY NOTES.
Office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. G. READ, Government Agent.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 25 Exchange-place,
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON TIME, Bonds and Government Securities, at the BOARD OF BROKERS, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, NO. 47 WALL-ST.—THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY having appointed Mr. CHAS. BUTLER HOFFMAN, of our firm, agent for the sale of Treasury notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. we are prepared to supply the same in sums to suit purchasers, in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s, as may be required, with coupons for the payment of interest semi-annually attached.
The notes are dated Aug. 19, 1861, and purchasers pay the accrued interest, at the rate of 2 cents per day, on each hundred dollars.
Payable funds received in payment.
Purchasers in the country, sending checks, can have notes per return of mail.
Any further information required will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.
COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums above that amount. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10 draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 8th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of October.
W. A KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO., No. 23 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1861.—The annual election for fourteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.
CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.
The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.
Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.
Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ADRIAN DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.
LEAVE FLUSHING:
6:20 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., connects at Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.
Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.
N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot of Chambers-st., (New-Jersey side,) as follows: Express, 9 A. M. Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 2 P. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs regularly to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SOAR, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at 3½ P. M., connecting at Fort Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 10½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.
14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.
8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcacks, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.
6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.
1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,000 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.
600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Cross-belt and Scale Straps.
350 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
80 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,800 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Files.

Class No. 6.
10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.
1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates
350 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.
1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.
The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.
And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.
Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.
Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.
The undersigned, ——— of ——, in the State of ——, and ——— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.
A B. Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.
E F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.
Newspapers authorised to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.
The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.
The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.
Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to
Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.
Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.
Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.
The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.
Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.
The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.
No conditional bid will be received.
The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.
I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.
The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Amnon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, JR., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A GOOD DRUGGIST.—For sale, an old established Drug Store, well stocked with a good selection of the best drugs and patent medicines. The building is 24x40 feet, two stories; lot 50x90 feet, situated on a corner opposite a railroad depot, in a pleasant village, one hour's ride from City Hall, N. Y. Price, $6,000. $4,000 cash. Apply or address Dr. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-st., or to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A STAND IN WEST WASHINGton Market; will be sold cheap for cash, if applied for soon, as the owner is about going into other business. Apply to COFFIN & KENWORTHY, hardware-store, corner of West and Duane sts., N. Y.

A RARE CHANCE.—$1,500.—AN OLD-ESTABlished confectionery business for sale, doing a good paying business. Address CONFECTIONER, Box No. 388 Post-office, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONDEMN, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped.
JAMES ROBB.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 3, IN 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or in 6th-av. near 17th-st., a BLACK LACE VEIL. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 41 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT NO. 221 EAST 30TH-ST.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the above house, a large assortment of fine household furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood suite of parlor furniture, covered in satin brocatel; Brussels carpets throughout the house, rosewood etagere, rosewood centre table, lace curtains, elegant bronze clock and figures, corner stand, chandeliers and gas fixtures throughout the house, extension table, dining chairs, cut glass, china, &c.; cutlery, plated ware, mahogany and enameled bedroom suites, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; first quality curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, table linen, sheets, blankets, &c., refrigerator and the usual variety of kitchen furniture.
ALSO,
An elegant barometer, made by Frodsham.
An aneroide barometer, made by Frodsham.
One pocket compass.
N. B.—Should the weather prove stormy, the sale will be postponed until FRIDAY, the 11th inst.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst. at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps., elegant rosewood armoir-d-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, Nos. 29 Murray-st. and 23 Warren-st.
AUCTION NOTICE.
We invite particular attention to our sale, at 10 o'clock THIS DAY, consisting of
SILKS, RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
Also, RICH DRESS SILKS, THIBET CLOTHS, DELAINES, &c., the entire stock of a first-class jobber, together with a full assortment of
DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, HOSIERY, SHAWLS, CHENILLE SCARFS, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.,
Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock
1,000 cases BOOTS and SHOES, fresh and seasonable goods.
Regular auction sales of boots and shoes weekly on Thursdays.
WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all sorts thereon, its water and other station-houses and shops, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the superstructures thereof aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depôts, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims or encumbrances of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depôt grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.
THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:
84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.
108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.
40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.
All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., 2 new and shifting-top light-wagons of one of the best New Haven makers, leather-trimmed, and in fine order. Also, one light road-wagon, same maker, entirely new, and very stylish. Also, in the galleries over our store, a quantity of fine gilt frames, all new, of the most desirable styles and sizes, and a fine pier mirror, with base and cornices to match; also a fine mantel-mirror, medium size, with carved gilt frame, positively without reserve, by order of the assignee.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ROSEWOOD PIANO, MADE BY CHICKERING.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a quantity of household furniture and one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Chickering. The sale of the above was to have taken place on Friday, the 4th inst., but was adjourned until the above date. By order,
LOUIS H. VULTE, Attorney for Mortagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st, Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites, mahogany bookcase and mahogany dressing bureaus; oak extension dining-tables, rosewood suite in crimson plush; hair mattresses, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut bedsteads, bolsters and pillows; ingrain carpets, rosewood marble-top centre table, together with every article necessary for furnishing a first-class house. Books, &c.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class work, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany, secretary and library-bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, music cabinets, side-boards, extension dining-tables, centre and fancy tables, mattress, vases, and a general variety. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 73 William-st., part of a jobber's stock, comprising a very desirable assortment of shelf-goods, heavy hardware, &c., &c. Also, 200 English and German guns. Terms, four months.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Rubbers at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. J. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a well selected stock, adapted to Fall trade, to which we invite the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF ABOUT 700 CASES of boots, shoes and brogans at auction. RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and well-selected stock of fresh goods, direct from the manufacturers. Sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—WILL SELL, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 2 Cortlandt-st., without any reserve, the entire Stock of a Gentlemen's Furnishing establishment; also, the Fixtures. N. B.—The lots are divided to suit private buyers.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st.—Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, mirrors, carpets, oil cloth, kitchenware, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE NORTHERN part of this State, two extra fine pairs of Horses—one a pair of sorrels, 16 hands high, full long tails and manes; for style and beauty cannot be surpassed in the City; the other a pair of bays, 15¾ hands high, pony made, and show a great deal of style, action and speed. The above are positively worthy of an inspection from parties wishing to buy, being equal, if not superior, to any that have been in market this season, and will be offered at very low figures to make quick sales. A fair exchange will be given for other horses. Can be seen at the Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.
The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.
For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO. No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Heckley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, OCT
The United States Mail STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Command
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MAY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to LES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY.....Sept. 14
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 7, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '62.....	96	26	Del. & Hud. C. Co..	96
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	92½	50	Erie Railway.....	28⅞
5,000	do.....	92⅝	300	do.....	s60 28⅝
1,000	do.....	92¾	50	do.....	28⅞
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65.....	87⅛	100	do.....	29
28,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	82¾	60	do.....	b30 29⅛
30,000	Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 yrs	90⅞	327	Erie R. Preferred..	48
6,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60....	98½	350	Chi., B. & Q. R..	s10 63¾
3,000	Ill. Cen. B'ds, '77.	84	61	do.....	s10 63
1,000	Ill. Cen. B'ds, '79.	84	50	Hudson River R..	35
1,000	Mich. State 6s, '78	92¾	50	do.....	35½
1,000	Mich. War Loan.	8⅞	50	do.....	36
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42	100	Harlem R. Pref'd.	s30 27
2,000	do.....	42¾	200	Reading R.....	36
37,000	Miss. State 6s....	43½	125	Mich. Cen. R.....	45
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	92	335	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	16
2,000	Erie R. 1st M. bd.	105	450	do.....	16¼
1,000	Erie R. 2d M. b. 1883	85¼	150	do.....	16½
6,000	Erie R. 4th M. b.	71	50	do.....b30	16¾
2,000	M. C. R. 1st M.		250	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	34¾
	gr. t. con. b. ex int..	94	50	Ill. Cen. R. scrip..	b30 67⅞
5,000	C. & Q. R. 8 ₱ c. b	92½	100	Cleve & Pittsb'g R.	12⅝
5,000	Mich. S. 1st M. b.	83	200	do.....	12¾
2,000	Ft. Indiana 1st M.	81	50	Gal. & Chic R.....	70¾
3,000	Ill. C. R. bds. ex int	87½	50	do.....s30	70⅝
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	38	450	do.....	71
2,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B	66	2850	Cleve. & To. R....	33
90	Manhattan Bank..	115	200	do.....b30	33
25	Bank of Commerce.	61	100	do.....	32½
25	Am. Ex. Bank.....	83	50	do.....s30	32¾
25	Metropolitan Bank.	86¼	100	do.....b10	33
200	Pacific M. S. Co....	90½	150	Chic. & Rock I. R.	48¼
25	do.....	90¾	135	do.....	48⅜
305	N. Y. Cen. R.....	75⅞	50	do.....s10	48⅝
200	do.....s30	75⅛	450	do.....	48⅞
200	do.....s15	75⅜	250	do.....b30	48¾
200	do.....b30	75⅝	100	Mil. & Prairie D. C. R	18
420	do.....	75¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '74. Cou.	82¾	200	N. Y. Central R....	76¼
2,000	do.....	82¾	25	do.....b60	76⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, '62.....	96	50	do.....s20	76⅜
5,000	Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 yrs	90⅞	50	do.....	76⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. B'ds, '79.	85	100	do.....	b30 76⅝
1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78.	83	400	do.....	76⅝
2,000	La. State 6s.....	67	100	Erie Railway.....	29⅜
21,000	Missouri State 6s.	43	100	do.....	b30 29⅜
5,000	Va. State 6s.....	47	100	do.....	29⅜
6,000	do.....	46⅜	50	Panama R. R.....	116⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	42¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	67
2,000	Ill. Cen. B'ds, '79.	84	200	Clev. & Pittsb'g R..	12
	S. F. C. B. ex i	94	50	Gal. & Chicago R....	71¾
2,000	Mich. S. 1st m. b.	82	1000	Clev. & Tol. R.....	33
50	Pac. M. S. Co..	b10 91	150	Chic. & Rock I. R..	48¾
50	do.....	91	200	do.....s10	48¾
50	Mich Cen. R.....	46	155	Chic., B. & Q. R....	63¾
200	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	16			

MONDAY, Oct. 7—P. M.

The foreign demand upon our American granaries is just now a question of immense importance. Its interest is positive and immediate, not conjectural. The demand for Western Europe relates not the old but the acknowledged deficit in the new crop of Wheat in England and France, and the reported short supplies in Spain, Belgium and Holland. The facts on this point are derived from the leading organs of the Grain trade in London and Paris. These papers, the *Mark Lane Express* and French *Journal of Practical Agriculture*, of recent date, authorize the conclusion that the demand upon the Foreign markets—our own being the main reliance—for what is called the cereal year, beginning Sept. 1, 1861, and to end Aug. 31, 1862, will be, in

	Bushels.
Wheat alone, for France.....	80,000,000
And for Great Britain.	64,000,000
Total.....	144,000,000

Or, in other figures, *ten million of quarters* for France, and *eight million of quarters* for Great Britain. The calculation for the former is based upon actual reports of the harvest from all the departments of the Empire. For England the estimate is brought two and a half million of quarters within the amount of Foreign Wheat taken by the United Kingdom for the past cereal year ending Aug. 31, 1861. The average annual requirement upon other markets over the British grown crop, for eleven cereal years previous to 1861, has been five million of quarters; and on the most favorable assumption of the difference between the present and last harvest, the requirement of the new year will amount to eight million of quarters, as against the ten and a half million of quarters actually imported last year, and which is said to have left a smaller stock of available Wheat, taking English and Foreign together, than is usually on hand on the eve of the new harvest. The Mark Lane authority therefore concludes that not less than nine thousand cargoes, of 2,000 quarters each, will be demanded by the two great States of Western Europe, carrying 346,153 quarters, or 2,769,224 bushels, weekly, "*without intermission the whole year*" —an unheard-of and impossible quantity, adds the same authority, "if we are to judge of the present exporting power of the *neighboring nations* by the past. Such, however, is the present state of the two countries, without taking into account Spain, Belgium and Holland, *which will be all buyers*, as well as France and England." Large as the figures sound, they are based on no greater deficit than one-fifth of the usual average yield, in either State. To make good this deficit, and to supply the three smaller States named, the North and East of Europe—the Baltic and Black Sea ports—and this country, are relied upon.

So far as Wheat alone is to be exported, the quantity might well be called "impossible" for all these markets put together, within any reasonable bounds as to price, or without producing famine rates at home. But we assume, of course, that the deficiency is to be made good, in part, by the coarser Grains, chief among which, in the East of Europe and in the United States, is Maize or Indian Corn. Of the available supplies of this crop on the Danube and Mediterranean, the reliable accounts for the present season are perhaps best known, as they generally are first or earliest known, to the Greek merchants, whose connections or great houses are planted in every commercial capital of the civilized world—in London and New-York, as in the Levant. And *they* have been heavy buyers of Indian Corn in *this* market —at low figures, to be sure—for some weeks past. In any probable want, however, of the crop in Eastern Europe, the United States, in the article of Indian Corn, is in no peril of ruinous competition for the supply of Great Britain, when wanted in that country, either for cattle or to make up in part a deficient Wheat or Potato yield for human food.

But the weekly requirement of 2,769,244 bushels of *all* Grains, together, is an enormous demand, measured by even our great supplies, and if kept up, as stated, without intermission, throughout the cereal year, will certainly be "exhaustive," without the reopening of the trade of the Mississippi River, and even with that, the demand would run up prices much beyond present figures, to induce supplies from the interior, now too remote from the Railways to bear wagon transportation at the current value of Wheat and Corn—especially the latter. For illustration of the magnitude of this prospective demand, tested by our present receipts on the Lakes and at Tide-Water, we will first take the port of Chicago:

1. We are now in the eleventh week of our new cereal year, which from the earlier harvest, dates in this country from the 1st August, instead of 1st of September, as in England. Taking Chicago as the first in importance of our Western granaries, we find that by devoting the entire receipts at that point of all Grains, (reducing Flour to its equivalent in Wheat,) to such a Foreign demand as is here stated, they fall far short of any such quantity, though immensely ahead of any previous season, including that of last year, which was especially good through August and September. The comparison is in the first and usually by large odds the most active quarter of the cereal year. The receipts at Chicago from 3d August to 5th October were as follows:

Ten weeks.	Bushels.	Ten weeks.	Bushels.
In 1858.....	7,027,511	1860.....	11,909,766
In 1859.....	6,221,334	1861.....	17,997,917

A weekly average this year of..... 1,799,791

While the receipts from 1st January to the 3d August, 29 weeks, of the late crop, gave a weekly average of only 720,926 bushels, and this much a larger average for the same period than any previous year.

2. A second test of the magnitude of this demand may be made by the deliveries of the Erie Canal at Tide Water, which embrace original shipments from all the Lake ports west of Buffalo, from Milwaukee, including Chicago, Detroit and Toledo, to Cleveland. These deliveries, in five months, from May 1, when Canal navigation opened, to 30th September ultimo, were of all Grains and the Produce of Wheat in Flour, as follows:

	Bushels.
In 1859, from April 15.....	8,432,444
In 1860, from April 25.....	26,357,434
In 1861, from May 1.....	39,409,723
A weekly average this year of.....	1,791,159

As these receipts can be continued, even at this rate, only two months, or about nine weeks longer, before the close of navigation, some idea may be formed of the burden of supply which must soon fall upon the Railways, whether our market be kept below the North of Europe markets or not. That the increase, hence to the close of Lake and Canal navigation, will be considerably stimulated by high prices, and consequent high freights, may be assumed as certain, though it is questionable how far the available tonnage through these channels can be made greater on so short a notice. The same difficulty, we apprehend, will be found with the available freight equipments of the Railways, even before the close of Canal competition.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 28:

Increase in Loans.....	$22,417,162
Increase in Specie.....	1,686,349
Increase in Circulation.....	245,276
Increase in Undrawn Deposits.....	24,055,651

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 5, 1860.	Oct. 5, 1861.	Sept. 28, 1861.
Capital.....	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans.....	123,337,157	148,545,488	126,128,326
Specie.....	20,147,828	39,809,901	38,123,552
Circulation.....	9,570,507	8,884,056	8,638,780
Gross Deposits..	103.281,559	139,055,445	113,689,001
Exchanged.....	28,104,823	18,447,896	17,137,103
Undrawn.....	75,176,736	120,607,549	96,551,898
In Sub-Treasury	4,991,575	10,629,098	13,103,484

The average of Loans and Deposits, on the present Bank return, represents only about two-thirds the last negotiation of $35,000,000 with the United States Treasury. The average is consequently a rising one for the present week, and the succeeding statement will place the lines at the maximum point until after the first of December, when the third negotiation of $35,000,000 will come into the account. The Specie increase on the present statement is about the sum anticipated in our weekly review this morning. This average is also a rising one, as the Banks hold to-day nearer $41,000,000 than the sum of $39,809,000, averaged for the past week. A further addition of $1,600,000, we understand, will be made from the Sub-Treasury to-morrow, by way of reimburse on the first advances to the Government.

The activity of speculation on the Stock Exchange continues to increase, both in demand and prices. A large business was done at both sessions of the Board to-day, and also on the Street, and at a further rise of 1@1½ ₱ cent. on the previous sales of Saturday, New-York Central, as the barometer of the Share list, selling up to 76¾@76½ ₱ cent. The shares of the Erie Company rose to 29⅜ ₱ cent., under a strong inquiry, and the Western Roads were higher by 1½ ₱ cent. on Michigan Southern; 2 ₱ cent. on Michigan Central; ¾ on Galena and Toledo; ½@⅝ on Rock Island and ¾@1 ₱ cent. on Cleveland and Pittsburgh. There was a partial reaction on Pacific Mail and Panama, the former selling at 91 and the latter at 116½ ₱ cent. On the Government Stocks there was an additional advance of ½ ₱ cent., all round, while Treasury Notes of 1863 continue firm at 99⅜ ₱ cent. The State Stocks were also firmer than on Saturday; Virginias recovering to 47; Tennessees selling at 42½, and Missouris at 43 ₱ cent.

Late in the afternoon the Share Market closed firm at about the following prices:

Erie.....	76¼	Missouris.....	42⅞
Central.....	29⅝	Mich. Southern.....	16¾
Toledo.....	32⅞	Mich. guaranteed.....	35
Galena.....	71¾	Mich. Cen.....	46
Rock Island.....	48⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881.....	92⅜
Illinois Central.....	66¾	U. S. Treas. 6s, 1863....	99¾

The market for Money is without alteration of rates from last week—6 ₱ cent. at call, and 6@7 for prime discounts. The subscriptions to the National 7.30 ₱ cent. Loan to-day amount to $578,000. Among the recent subscribers, the London and Liverpool Insurance Agency of this City took $40,000. The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:

Receipts.....	$724,347 27
Payments.....	2,456,824 67
Balance.....	8,896,620 66

Included in the receipts were $12,000 for Customs, and $577,919 54 for Treasury Notes.

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows for steamer *Persia* Wednesday, Oct. 9. Mails close in New-York at 9 A. M.:

London—60 days' sight.....	107¼ ₱ cent.
London—3 days' sight.....	108¾ ₱ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar.....	5f. 37½c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar.....	5f. 32½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder....	40c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco.	35¼c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin.....	40½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix dollar....	77c.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares, the figures being generally higher than on Saturday:

Manhattan.....	115	American Exchange...	83
Merchants.....	90	Bk. of the Republic....	85
Mechanics.....	93	Bk. of North America..	81
Union.....	85	Hanover.....	67
Phenix.....	85	Metropolitan.....	86
Butchers & Drovers..	103	Nassau.....	81
Merchants' Exchange..	80	Shoe and Leather.....	81
Leather Manufacturers.	111	Corn Exchange.....	83
Seventh Ward.....	115	Continental.....	69
State of New-York.....	80¼	Importers & Traders...	81½
Commerce.....	80½	Park.....	91

The following are the bids of the day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes....	92	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c	77
N. Y. Central, sixes, sub.	88½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75....	87¾
N. Y. Central sevens, '64.	100½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c..	59
Erie firsts '68.....	103	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ₱ c. '70	18
Erie fourths '80.....	71	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.....	10
Erie fifths, '88.....	63	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	81
Hudson firsts, '69.....	103¼	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d ser.	38
Hudson seconds, '85....	98	Han. & St. Jo. firsts...	28
Hudson thirds, '75.....	80½	Galena & Chi. firsts.....	98
Hudson c'nvrt. '67.....	70½	Galena & Chicago secds	95
Harlem firsts, '69-73....	93	L. E. & Wabash firsts..	66
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ₱ c. '82.	94	L. E. & Wabash seconds	32
Chic., B. & Quincey 8 ₱ c.	92½	Lack. & West. Bonds....	90
M. So. 7 ₱ c. asen't'd bs.	56	Clev. & Tol. firsts, S. F.	74
Nor. Indiana firsts.....	81	Clev., Pains. & Ash....	105

We understand that the New-York *Shipping List* will, to-morrow, present their customary annual statement of the Cotton crop of the United States.

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for September were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers.....	$24,539 82	$21,481 45
Freight.....	81,560 70	121,056 08
Total.....	$106,109 32	$142,537 50
Increase.....		$36,437 18

The death of Mr. JAMES W. BLEECKER was announced at the New-York Stock Exchange, this morning, by MR. WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, who made some feeling remarks in relation to the deceased, dwelling particularly upon his integrity of character and honesty of purpose, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of JAMES W. BLEECKER, the late valued Treasurer of this Board, and as an expression of the high esteem and regard entertained for him as a man of unbending integrity, and as one of the founders of this Board, that the second session to-morrow be dispensed with, to enable its members to attend the funeral of their much lamented late associate.

Resolved, That the President transmit to the family of our late respected associate a copy of this minute, and an assurance of our deep sympathy in this afflictive bereavement.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Oct. 5.	Loans. Sept. 28.	Specie. Oct. 5.	Specie. Sept. 28.
Bk. of New-York.	5,806,401	4,469,437	1,679,276	1,676,883
Manhattan Co....	5,122,278	4,613,029	1,902,797	1,755,287
Merchants' Bank.	5,959,615	4,766,688	1,490,445	1,549,563
Mechanics' Bank.	4,541,120	3,935,715	948,144	914,226
Union Bank.....	2,877,324	2,410,430	592,909	646,552
Bank of America.	6,567,980	5,680,602	3,561,030	3,697,300
Phenix Bank.....	4,232,106	3,890,960	1,275,743	1,447,040
City Bank.....	2,360,944	2,360,208	960,208	924,571
Tradesmen's Bank	2,116,585	1,790,461	221,560	194,886
Fulton Bank.....	1,708,584	1,434,177	801,318	819,199
Chemical Bank....	1,846,131	1,795,724	3,026,454	2,907,106
Merch. Exch. Bk..	2,309,187	1,901,022	389,255	360,649
National Bank....	2,501,318	2,288,859	788,159	737,356
Butch. & Drov. Bk	2,166,915	1,768,356	352,744	293,978
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,263,603	960,699	316,398	289,068
Greenwich Bank..	461,531	442,246	396,619	412,347
Leather Man. Bk..	1,925,477	1,722,448	504,655	405,621
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,392,497	1,101,246	430,144	516,709
Bk. St. New-York	4,399,494	3,735,236	1,067,381	1,107,406
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,301,886	7,767,017	3,112,417	2,921,158
Bk. of Commerce.	17,657,128	14,163,894	3,434,685	2,673,536
Broadway Bank..	3,206,551	2,954,523	689,232	610,967
Ocean Bank.....	2,139,593	1,904,877	376,700	316,013
Mercantile Bank.	2,830,003	2,476,045	748,773	714,691
Pacific Bank.....	1,176,540	1,048,449	256,564	250,127
Bank of Republic.	4,209,021	3,625,144	1,010,161	955,621
Chatham Bank....	918,398	868,123	122,992	112,156
People's Bank....	848,292	707,865	133,180	139,838
Bank of N. Am....	2,186,380	1,987,176	321,072	351,619
Hanover Bank.....	1,998,606	1,711,484	248,989	220,963
Irving Bank.....	987,292	846,516	166,689	170,054
Metropolitan Bk..	8,605,329	7,079,860	2,151,246	1,796,802
Citizen's Bank...	861,567	708,063	179,340	186,017
Nassau Bank.....	2,032,108	1,739,231	621,860	559,046
Market Bank.....	981,349	4,063	248,930	190,823
Atlantic Bank.....	821,049	613,294	90,442	94,347
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,440,375	2,485,664	459,121	428,642
Park Bank.....	5,603,145	4,949,363	1,824,353	1,818,650
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,096,479	949,870	234,304	188,847
Grocers' Bank....	634,797	594,539	133,681	86,312
North River Bank	675,446	606,996	113,084	110,331
East River Bank.	452,376	348,810	59,894	60,453
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	940,700	824,290	173,750	176,632
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	383,140	388,067	61,452	57,929
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	306,547	392,583	22,768	20,461
Bull's Head Bank	453,766	467,442	57,335	75,759
N. Y. County Bank	296,061	258,784	117,393	115,523
Total.....	148,545,488	126,128,326	39,809,901	38,123,552
	Increase....$22,417,162		Increase...	$1,686,349

Banks.	Circulation. Oct. 5.	Circulation. Sept. 28.	Deposits—Net. Oct. 5.	Deposits—Net. Sept. 28.
Bk. of New-York.	367,916	353,984	4,830,989	3,623,831
Manhattan Co....	279,454	257,274	4,531,049	3,866,579
Merchants' Bank.	181,683	181,683	4,239,693	3,233,334
Mechanics' Bank.	247,692	245,221	3,625,951	2,933,945
Union Bank.....	190,432	177,459	2,658,543	2,091,278
Bank of America.	138,282	133,179	7,610,003	6,610,377
Phenix Bank.....	136,515	127,864	3,662,938	3,490,291
City Bank.....			2,374,156	2,138,981
Tradesmen's Bank	229,346	247,077	1,297,107	930,603
Fulton Bank.....	195,420	191,729	1,909,420	1,651,212
Chemical Bank....	422,155	395,253	4,441,580	4,241,596
Merch. Exch. Bk.	115,053	111,073	1,478,366	1,019,441
National Bank....	118,069	109,529	1,891,108	1,385,297
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	300,946	288,769	1,766,701	1,314,180
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	157,013	161,619	1,239,385	952,473
Greenwich Bank..	151,231	147,658	499,361	515,867
Leather Man. Bk.	280,648	273,738	1,308,340	1,071,516
Seventh Ward Bk.	184,814	178,893	1,042,197	876,105
Bk. St. New-York.	241,406	232,044	3,183,018	2,577,767
Am. Exchange Bk.	194,495	197,557	7,882,623	6,365,327
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	11,694,829	9,233,334
Broadway Bank..	362,301	347,477	2,833,833	2,527,026
Ocean Bank.....	79,682	79,687	1,601,984	1,181,039
Mercantile Bank.	22,179	21,974	2,474,777	2,110,360
Pacific Bank.....	164,514	152,755	1,022,164	900,267
Bank of Republic.	218,834	212,402	3,275,957	2,667,153
Chatham Bank....	101,183	99,058	622,354	499,851
People's Bank....	62,615	62,266	587,515	557,473
Bank of N. Am....	93,887	94,832	1,538,202	1,287,326
Hanover Bank.....	88,006	87,606	1,203,990	866,714
Irving Bank.....	127,932	122,877	738,387	640,404
Metropolitan Bk..	249,694	239,565	6,756,829	
Citizen's Bank....	144,211	148,551	737,144	632,897
Nassau Bank.....	139,500	144,360	1,639,000	1,307,561
Market Bank.....	186,829	183,750	1,304,550	1,068,380
St. Nicholas Bank	84,702	83,044	926,558	698,844
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	255,571	221,380	1,816,023	1,318,426
Corn Exch. Bank.	174,918	160,916	1,961,559	1,346,527
Continental Bank.	204,480	206,898	2,183,216	1,564,329
Bk. of Commw'lth	263,703	261,132	1,048,344	830,651
Oriental Bank....	100,285	101,259	499,229	405,612
Marine Bank.....	165,003	158,491	822,853	656,344
Atlantic Bank....	100,408	99,608	349,612	354,259
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	205,824	195,413	1,530,919	1,588,630
Park Bank.....	258,424	239,000	5,476,978	4,881,135
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	88,393	89,847	954,715	754,778
Grocers' Bank....	51,907	49,635	502,327	377,844
North River Bank	73,187	68,937	629,408	468,710
East River Bank.	103,053	100,869	258,393	258,651
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	115,499	117,352	867,914	547,289
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	138,369	129,374	198,666	193,566
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	81,863	82,339	248,402	251,090
Bull's Head Bank	131,525	138,156	398,008	412,651
N. Y. County Bank	63,887	64,749	288,165	276,149
Total.....	8,884,056	8,638,780	120,607,549	96,551,898
	Increase.....$245,276		Increase...	$24,055,651

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE TENTH REGIMENT OF MAINE.

Yesterday afternoon, at about 1 o'clock, the Tenth Maine Regiment arrived, on board the steamer *State of Maine*, at Pier No. 4, North River, *en route* for the seat of war. This regiment has been for some time past encamped at Camp McClellan, Portland; on Sunday morning camp was broken, and the order to march given. On its way through Boston the regiment was loudly cheered, and the men elicited much praise for their martial appearance—many of whom have served three months in the First Regiment. The regiment numbers 900 men, all of whom are uniformed and equipped, but not armed. The baggage wagons and horses accompanies the regiment. At 6 o'clock, last evening, the corps proceeded to Elizabethport, and took cars for Washington. Annexed is a list of the field, staff, and line officers:

GEORGE L. BEAL, Colonel; James S. Fillebrown, Lieutenant-Colonel; Charles Walker, Major; Elijah M. Shaw, Adjutant; William S. Dodge, Quartermaster; Daniel O. Perry, Surgeon; Josiah F. Day, Assistant Surgeon; George Knox, Chaplain; Daniel H. Chandler, Horace N. Johnson, Principal Musicians; John M. Gould, Sergeant Major; Charles F. King, Quartermaster Sergeant; Charles Thompson, Commissary Sergeant; George J. Northrup, Hospital Steward; William Allen, Drum Major; Alpheus L. Greene, Fife Major. Co. A, Saco—John Q. Adams, Captain; Ephraim M. Littlefield, First Lieutenant; Charles E. Pierce, Second Lieutenant. Co. B, Portland Mechanic Blues—James M. Black, Captain; Charles W. Roberts, First Lieutenant; Alfred L. Turner, Second Lieutenant. Co. C, Portland—(Officers not elected.) Co. D, Aroostook—G. W. West, Captain; J. D. Beardsley, First Lieutenant; J. Martin Binney, Second Lieutenent. Co. E, Portland Rifle Guard, First Company—Albert H. Estes, Captain; Cyrus Latham, First Lieutenant; A. C. Cloudman, Second Lieutenant. Co. F, Lewiston Light Infantry—William Knowlton, Captain; E. K. Butler, First Lieutenant: Abel G. Rankin, Second Lieutenant. Co. G, Norway Light Infantry—Henry Rust, Jr., Captain; Jonathan Blake, First Lieutenant; W. W. Whitmarsh, Second Lieutenant. Co. H, Auburn Artillery—Charles S. Emerson, Captain; James C. Folsom, First Lieutenant; Phineas Dill, Second Lieutenant. Co. I, Portland Rifle Guard, Second Company—N. T. Furbish, Captain; Hebron Mayhew, First Lieutenant; John Simpson, Second Lieutenant. Co. K, Lewiston Zouaves—George H. Nye, Captain; John F. Witherill, First Lieutenant; Fayette Bicknell, Second Lieutenant.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY AFFAIRS.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 7.

The Third Massachusetts Battery, Capt. FOLLETT, was reviewed this afternoon, on the Common, by Mayor WIGHTMAN and a large crowd of citizens. The battery left for New-York to-night, where it will await the arrival of the Twenty-second Regiment, to which it is attached.

The Twenty-second, Col. WILSON, will arrive from Camp Schouler early to-morrow. The regiment will be reviewed by Gov. ANDREW at 10 o'clock, and a standard be presented by Hon. R. C. WINTHROP. The regiment will leave at 1 P. M., *via* the Worcester and New-Haven route.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Texan soldiers, of whom there are seventy, stationed at West Point, having been so long accustomed to the freedom and excitement of a frontier life, do not like the monotony and inactivity to which they are now necessarily subjected, and several of them have deserted in consequence.

The Third Rhode Island Regiment, encamped near Fort Hamilton, were paraded on Saturday to have the oath of allegiance administered to them. These men refused to take the oath. It is supposed that they have become tired of soldiering and want to go home.

About 60 men have been enlisted for the corps of engineers during the last two months—New-York having contributed not more than half a score. It will take a long time to raise this corps to the full standard authorized by the last Congress—600 men.

Upwards of a thousand hands are employed at the Troy Arsenal, and the greatest activity prevails in all the departments. As many as 340,000 ball cartridges were lately made in one day to complete an urgent order from the War Department. The average is 250,000 *per diem*.

Thirty of the Fort Hatteras prisoners, confined in Castle William, Governor's Island, are reported sick—one or two being cases of typhus fever, and the others measles and diarrhœa.

The United States new gun-boat *Ottawa* was formally put in commission yesterday, at one o'clock. The following is an authentic list of her officers: THOS. H. STEVENS, First in Command; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, L. B. White; Acting Masters, H. C. Keene, *vice* Haines, and W. P. Dockray; Paymaster, O. H. Neyes; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, C. O. Carpenter; First Assistant-Engineer, W. W. Dungan; Third Assistants, E. R. Kochl, E. H. Seymour and F. C. Prinole.

Mr. STOREY was yesterday examined for the position of Timber Inspector at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The barks *Courier* and *Midnight* arrived at the yard yesterday, and will be fitted out and receive their armament as quickly as possible.

WM. C. MALLOY and PETER CORVIN have been appointed master's mates, and ordered to the bark *Gem of the Seas*. They are both very efficient officers, having had many years' experience in the merchant service, and will doubtless soon show themselves deserving of higher positions than those they now hold.

The *Mercury* and *O. M. Pettit* did not steam down to the Battery, as reported in a morning paper yesterday. They still remain off the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

CAPT. BERRY ARRESTED AS A TRAITOR.

Capt. MICHAEL BERRY, at one time commander of the steamship *Columbia*, of the New-York and Charleston line, and more recently the captain of the steamship *Marion*, of the same line, was arrested yesterday by Detective RAYNOR, of Brooklyn, as an enemy to the Government. The police authorities had known, for some time past, of the captain's treasonable proclivities, and were aware that he had concealed himself either in New-York or Brooklyn. Since the 24th ult. a diligent search has been prosecuted for the offender, but not until yesterday did it result in his capture. In the early part of the rebellion Capt. BERRY showed unmistakable signs of being a rebel at heart, by expressing sympathy with the rebels. When South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession, he manifested his joy by hoisting the Palmetto flag upon his vessel, and his course in the matter gained him substantial tokens of approbation at the hands of the people of Charleston. He was taken to Fort Lafayette, and delivered into the custody of Lieut.-Col. BURKE.

A UNION PRISONER FROM RICHMOND.

LIST OF FEDERAL OFFICERS NOW THERE.

Yesterday, Mr. WM. H. HURD, first officer of the bark *Glen*, of Portland, Me., which was captured by the privateer *Dixie* on the 23d of July last, arrived in this City on his way to Portland. Mr. HURD was released on parole, and taken under a flag of truce to Fortress Monroe, from whence he proceeded to this City by way of Baltimore. When in Richmond Mr. HURD became acquainted with several Union prisoners, among whom was Mr. ELY, who desired him to say that he shou'd stand firm to the last. Mr. HURD brings the following list of National officers who have been taken to Richmond since the departure of the surgeons recently released:

Capt. James Bense, Company I, Sixth Ohio Regiment—residence, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lieut. F. S. Schiffer, Company F, Sixth Ohio Regiment.

First Lieut. G. H. Wallis, Company K, Tammany Regiment—address Trenton, N. J.

Second Lieut. James Farran, Company D, First Kentucky Regiment—residence, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Capt. Thomas Cox, Company I, First Kentucky Regiment.

Dr. Wm. B. Fletcher, Sixth Indiana Regiment—arrested as a spy.

Capt.